

to Cambridge with a similar purpose.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÈNA.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

The Hon. E. L. Stanley, M.P., writes his Oldham constituents on the closure. He only hopes that the proposals of the Government may prove sufficient; but his is that far stronger and more stringent measures for the repression of the waste and abuse of the forms now prevailing. He wanted, unless the constituencies will, the matter into their own hands by electing those members of Parliament who, by obstruction, disgrace parliamentary government.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 4-5, 1882.

The Standard says: "We are inclined to think that Sir Stafford Northcote has somewhat overestimated the gain the Government have reaped in Party strength from the military successes in Egypt. That, for the moment, they stand well with the country there can be no doubt; but they have certainly not won over a single supporter from the ranks of those whom their general policy fills with mistrust, and, as is clear enough from the dissident notes invariably struck at Liberal gatherings, they have severely shaken the devotion of those whose intellectual energy stood them in good stead at the first election. But what ever *prestige* the Ministry have gained by their splendid inconsistency, their critic on Wednesday evening declined to diminish by the impeachment of English honour, or at the expense of English authority. Mr. Gladstone thought fit to call the Afghan expedition a war of annexation; but Sir Stafford Northcote refuses to follow the bad example by treating the war in Egypt as a war for bondholders. He was contented to say that what was the day of Parliamentary reckoning, the Ministry will have to render strict account of the blunders in diplomacy which forced them at the last to undertake an enterprise which, had events been ordered better, might have been wholly unnecessary. And since some of the Ministerial scribes ask us to admire—if we admire nothing else—the wonderful administrative ability which the Cabinet has displayed, it was but right that the spokesmen of the Opposition should remind the country that there were no glorious shortcomings in some departments, which explanation will be asked. But the business is by no means over. It has, indeed, entered now on a stage in which perils in front and temptations from behind beset the path of Ministers, and their more judicious friends will reserve their whistling till they are well out of the diplomatic war. The war has, in fact, brought to pass that which the declared aim of the Ministry to prevent. The elements cannot be conjured with a phrase. The *status quo* has been disturbed beyond all chance of recovery by the convulsion our inervention caused. It is not a question of restoration, but of creation, and in the work of reconstruction Ministers will be hampered by the scruples of those among their followers who have until now been offended by what they have done. Sir Stafford Northcote sees clearly that the Opposition has its duty to perform in strengthening the Administration against dangers at home and abroad. We confess we could not desire a clearer intimation of the views which the Conservative Party are prepared to enforce. But gentleness of tone, if it be a fault, is a fault on the side of virtue; and had Sir Stafford Northcote done more

received the Conservative leader. "The orator, on rising, was
 said he felt a glow of gratitude when he
 saw those who assembled before him that
 night, and he only trusted and prayed that
 it would be in his power to express to the meet-
 ing that great gratitude. Lord Salisbury and
 the Government were conducting the
 parliamentary business of the session in
 both Houses, and they had much to try them.
 He had many causes for anxiety, but he
 could assure the meeting, in Lord Salisbury's
 and his own name, that they were more than
 equal to the more than made up to them,
 by the reception which they were giving
 from time to time in the great cities of the
 empire. (Cheers.) He had to say, in the
 first place, that since he came to Glasgow, the
 day before he had heard from friends and
 acquaintances in England that the Government
 was as announced to address the meeting in
 Glasgow at an unfortunate moment—(cries
 "No, no,")—because the Government at
 present were at the height of their popularity
 in consequence of the success which they had
 achieved in the Egyptian campaign. He said
 and if at the bottom of such warnings and
 such comments as those there lay any idea
 that the Conservatives could prefer party
 triumphs to the interest of the country he
 was sorry for it, for would rather let his
 connection with them. The first of the
 Conservatives afterwards, and it could
 never be said of them that they were disposed
 to think meanly, or to detract from the suc-
 cess of their country because those successes
 were won by their opponents. It seemed to
 him that the Government was now pecu-
 liarly incumbent upon all the constitu-
 tions of the country to endeavour to reflect
 upon the state of affairs, and to take counsel
 with themselves and with their party as
 to the real course of the Government in
 the future. He was glad to see the whole
 of Europe and of the civilized world to
 rejoice with every one at the gallant con-
 duct of our soldiers and our sailors. (Cheers.)
 He rejoiced to think that every arm of the
 service had been well represented in that field
 which had for weeks and months past been
 the theatre of the most brilliant action in the
 history of Europe and of the civilized world. He was
 bound to say there were other departments of
 the Government besides those who had been
 responsible for the army and navy and for the
 conduct of the Indian troops. There were de-
 partments of Government upon whose
 conduct he thought it much less neces-
 sary to pronounce a final judgment.
 They had to look to the action of the War
 Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office.
 He felt when they came carefully to analyse
 the conduct of the Government and to
 the Government generally that they were
 now no inconsiderable responsibility upon
 them for having brought about a war which
 he believed was unnecessary and unjustifiable.
 (Cheers.) They had to do with the great
 nations of the world, and they would still
 be committed more or less to their care in
 India, and who would be the first and greatest

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT A FARM.—A destructive fire occurred on Tuesday night upon the premises of Mr. J. W. Stallibrass, Eastwoodbury, Rochford, Essex. The whole of the farm buildings were burned to the ground, including twenty-seven grain stacks. Several horses and calves were burnt to death. The owner, who is dangerously ill, was sleeping unconscious of the raging fire, was saved. Other serious damage would have been done had it not been for a man observed the fire and let loose the greater portion of the cattle. The amount of the damage is estimated at £8,000. The Southend Fire Brigade were unable to render any assistance through scarcity of water.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* says:—
It is stated in official quarters here that the authorities have obtained conclusive evidence against Arabi and his associates in connection with the burning and pillaging of Alex-

In the Section Room, Dr. Phillimore, speaking of the appointment of bishops and parish priests, said that the present system of appointing bishops was bad, and he did not agree with the statement that they always got the best bishops under it. It, however, was very undesirable to speak of existing appointments, but it was very easy to avoid that, because they had only to consider what happened in times past. It was said that the

The succession to Dr. Pusey's chair and stall is giving Mr. Gladstone a great deal of trouble. Mr. Cheyne, who is perhaps the best man in the field, is opposed by the decidedly orthodox people, though he is generally thought to be pious and moderate, and is really far less advanced than Mr. Sayce, whom they seem willing to accept. Mr. Wace, the preacher at Lincoln's Inn and a Bampton Lecturer, is another candidate, and he is also a member of the Great Philosophy Chair. Dr. Pusey would naturally have been surprised to be regarded as a moderate, but, as a matter of fact, he often played the part of one with considerable success. He was consulted by persons suffering from religious melancholia, which would have speedily

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THE LATEST WOMAN'S GRIEVANCE.—The latest injustice from which women are distressed is suffering in the exercise of their duty as parents, their whistling, according to the *Phrenological Journal* the sexes severely from being denied this cheering and healthy exercise. If the mere act of whistling will help and cheer a man so much, why deny it be denied to a woman? If whistling will help the mother, why not let her have as much of it as the father? If a man, for no one person, surely women have much more need of its services than their brothers, to them come many more such occasions as to men. There are many who have not a gift of song. Why should they not whistle if they rock the cradle or perform their household duties or accompany themselves when they go out? But whistling is a physical or organic advantage in whistling which should use it against all the canons of propriety and good form." It is often remarked that a good girl is so narrow-chested, and in respect companies so favourably with the boys. May this not be due in some measure to the habit of whistling which every acquires as soon as he arrives at the study of pants, and girls seldom do? Let one try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath which occurs in the act of whistling, and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. The daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit to all the patent inspirators and chest-expanders in the market.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7-8, 1882.

REFERENCES

The *Standard* points to Tunis as a field for the influence and activity of French energies in Africa. She has an interesting task to perform there, as we also have to perform in Egypt. One is quite enough for us. One should be quite enough for her. French people think that since Bismarck meant England and France to quarrel. Then let us not quarrel. But we should inevitably fall off if we were both in Tunis or both in Egypt. An alliance that is based upon a division of duties is the safest. Speculation has been busy during the past few days finding motives for the rescission of the Tunisian question at this particular juncture. There are those who affect to be in the fresh efforts that are being made to secure the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis the basis of an arrangement between England and France in regard to the future of Egypt. No doubt the position of the French in their new protectorate is far from being satisfactory to themselves; and, in order to enlarge their authority there, they might, perhaps, be willing to make some sacrifice of the pretensions they have put forward in the closest connection with the dominions of the Khedive. The *Standard* does not pretend to any special knowledge of these matters; but it feels convinced that whatever views our own Government may entertain respecting the future administration of Egypt, they will not embrace a bargaining either with France or any other Power that might prove prejudicial to our interests in other parts of the world.

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two directions especially—that of sanitary improvement and that of popular education—may almost be said to have created new industries, which hardly existed fifty years ago. The growth of the population has raised the standard of social life, and a constant increase in the demands of philanthropists and reformers has led to the direct intervention of the State. The growth of the national expenditure in the last thirty years from £52,000,000 to £100,000,000 affords some measure both of the wants which have had to be provided for, and of the greater elaboration of the machinery of government. The last fifty years has seen the great revolution which has made complete, if not in the art at least in the appliances of war, and in the methods of national defence. The discoveries of science have opened out new means of communication, and set on foot a new era of progress in relation to the construction of new cities and colonies. Hence has arisen the need for a immense mass both of general and special legislation, much of which is never heard of until it is too late to be altered. The system which under our present arrangements absorbs a large proportion of the time of Parliament

The *Spectator* disapproves of Baker's proposals for the reorganization of the Egyptian army. Even if the plan were such a procedure would be monstrous,

The Nineteenth Century for October contains an exhaustive paper on this subject from the pen of the Abbé Martin. Referring to the remark of an eminent Englishman now dead, that the mission of France appeared to be one of experimentalising for the benefit of other nations, the Abbé insists that this is a half-truth. France experimentalises, but not from any principle of disinterestedness or self-sacrifice. Neither the healthy progress of education, nor any other real advantage to be conferred on the bulk of the population, would necessitate this violently new set on foot. It is to gratify the passions and to satisfy the thirst for power that the State that this radical revolution in our educational system has been brought about—a revolution which is the natural outcome of our present political situation, and which certainly does not exhibit France in any exaggerated light—may be said to be the force that philosophers, politicians, and thinkers in general owe a larger debt of gratitude to France than to almost any other country in the world, for in her they see exemplified the fate which awaits a great and gifted nation when it has been so unfortunate as to be governed by a few men in the past. He then insists that "the chief danger—the shoal on which nearly all the most and most earnest minds are wrecked—is party spirit. Thanks to the influence of centralisation, education is saturated with party spirit, and is given to France for the past century, and it continues to be so at the present moment," and this is the inevitable peril of centralisation, for under certain circumstances it places power in the hands of a minister, and all but the ministerial party are excluded from the one foundation-stone essential to the educational fabric," wherever religious unity as given place to every variety of belief and unbelief it is obvious that no middle course is open to State-supported schools, between acceptance and rejection of the State aid, and the result is, necessarily, of the question. The utmost that can be done is to leave each parent to instruct his children, or to procure instruction for them, in the religion which he himself prefers. The problem is a simple one, but it is not free from many very practical difficulties. We see, therefore, that State schools, such as have existed in France during the last hundred years, must eventually become laicised, or, as the English term it, secularised." M. Martin then deals with the question of the State's responsibility for the centralised system of State-supported schools as present existing in France—that it takes all the responsibility from the shoulders of those who are in duty bound to bear it, in order to place it in the hands of others, who are little competent to bear it, and that the duty of the State is to refrain from rashly assuming these responsibilities, with which it is only concerned to the extent of facilitating the task for those who are bound to accomplish it.

When the State poaches on their ground, the results are, generally speaking, disastrous, and the nation that has, to sum up, M. Martin contends that there are three inherent defects in the system: First, a dead level of uniformity, which brings about, second, a decline of intellectual power, and, third, a weakening of the moral fibre of the nation. The result of these three is the rock upon which all centralised systems suffer shipwreck. Setting out from the principle that all men are equal, an attempt is made to impose the same duties and under the same rights upon all without regard to individual differences. The writer, "so more absurd than the attempt to educate children of every class and every degree of intelligence, on precisely the same plan." It would be almost as reasonable to insist upon their all wearing clothes of the same cut, or of the same colour, or of the same material, and that which idea can be carried out, but under a centralised government, utopianism is allowed to run riot." With regard to the second point, he believes that the depraved of the stimulus created by the rivalry of the State is trusted to the State, and the State is the cause of the decay in the teaching staff, or altera-

Effects of centralisation on the character of

of centralisation on the character of the people are shown, M. Martin contends, in a want of "backbone," which, unfortunately, distinguishes France among the nations of the continent. The want of moral strength which is seen in men who reject the rights of others while they maintain their own self-respect. "Should France," he says, "endure these State-supported universities, secular, and compulsory, she would suffer the fate of half a century; she should see for that space of time submit to see the teaching of her children reaped in unbelief, harassed by party spirit, and crushed under and through by the canker of unreason. Unreason, which is the cause of her failure to rouse her to shake herself free, and to replace this sterile and unnatural system by more natural and more progressive, then indeed we may look for a great intellectual and intellectual downfall in the land. We hope," says the Abbe in conclusion, "that England will leave her school system untouched, and, above all, that she will remain in her school managers; that she will not dilly with her denominational schools, and that her schools introduced in 1870 will not be unsoundly and educationally spoiled in them at their present expense. England has yet pledged herself to enter upon the perilous path now being trodden by Continental nations; but she has reached the end of her tether, and she will be warned in time to stop short while it is in her power to do so, before she has made another step in the direction of State-supported, centralised education! When the Education Act was passed in 1870, the promoters of it had asserted that they intended it to supplement, not to supplant, voluntary efforts. Yet, during the last ten years, many denominational schools have been swamped, and their place has been filled by boards of management, and the State has been put on their guard, and pause before it is too late."

l and Lady Denbigh have received a
from their son, Lord Fielding, of the
Artillery, who gives a graphic account
part taken by his guns in the capture

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insolent rival in the affections of Mary Pepper. When we say that the *Ovee* horte presents a bright and pleasant picture of life on board the *Simoon*, and that it is agreeably relieved by the somewhat false aspect of life on the coral reef, we sum up all its merits and its defects. As a story it is clever and entertaining; as a play it suffers so much from the absence of a point of interest that the curtain falls almost too soon. As necessarily has to be with a sketchy piece, the acting for the

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SIGNOR DEPRETIS'S SPEECH.

THE FINANCES OF EGYPT

which they were both supposed to watch was reduced to a shadow. It may be urged in defence or extenuation of the Control that it would have answered better had it been more judiciously conducted. But a system that depends wholly for its success on the wisdom, the tact, the forbearance, the loyalty of those who have to apply it stands self-condemned. If those who are entrusted with the working of the system would only tell us what they think of it, they would be the first to condemn it, and to deprecate its revival. But though there may be little or no difference of opinion concerning the unwisdom of revival of the joint partnership of England and France at Cairo, it would seem as though some persons imagined a healthy and safe substitute can be found for this defective and unworkable partnership, a more extended character. Can possibly be it that it is deemed a proof of statesmanship to substitute the European Concert for the exploded and discredited arrangement between England and France? It is thought that in a multitude of counsellors will be found that agreement, that decision, that success which were so notoriously unattainable by only a couple of them? What is this International Commission to be, which apparently is intended to be of so wide and comprehensive a character that even Greece is to be admitted to it? If its functions were strictly and purely financial, there might be some reasons for admitting it to representation by all the Powers, great and small, that are among their subjects, interested in the economic progress of Egypt. But who is to guarantee that, even if it starts with limited functions, these will not be gradually extended by the jealousy with which each Power would be sure to contemplate the action of the rest.—*Standard.*

Mr. Davitt's speech at Wexford on Sunday is little more than the *Irish World's* declaration of despair written large. On Saturday Mr. Patrick Ford stopped the supply of American money—the sinews of war being no longer required when the campaign is ended!—and on Sunday Mr. Michael Davitt uttered a lament over the “coffin of the Land League.” The position of the leaders of the irreconcilables—the demand for Socialism, the solution of the Irish and the question of the Land—Mr. Davitt says, with the frank candour which so honourably distinguishes him, that the Irish people have deserted the cause which he has at heart. “For a while,” he said, “the people rose up in agitation to carry everything before them; but when almost in possession of the key of success they were led from their track. They turned away from the main track, as it was said in the west of Ireland, ‘down a boreen,’ being seduced to do this by the legislation of the Whig party—some will say the wisp legislation to accomplish the confusion of the Irish people and conspire to the ruin of the Land League. The Land League was dead. We shall do well not to comfort ourselves with the delusion that we are at an end of our troubles in Ireland. Far from it. But, on the admission of the founder of the Land League, the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882 have been too much for him. They may not, as he says, have settled the Irish social problem, but they have, at all events, settled the Land League. Whether that or some similar organization will revive again time will show. For the moment there is a lull, the people putting the Whig legislation to the test. If they find that that is not more than a lull, then the work of Mr. Davitt describes it agitation will no doubt revive. But for the time there is a respite, and that in itself is a great gain. Those who were so indignant at the ‘new departure,’ and who have wasted such angry eloquence upon the ‘Kilmainham Compact,’ may fairly be asked to admit that the policy they abused has at least met with the success which its authors predicted. It has arrayed the Irish people and their leaders on the side of order and moderation, and it has severed the connection between the extreme party of the socialistic revolution and the bulk of the nation. Whether the efforts of the Government, aided by the moderate elements of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of Kilmainham to ‘tranquillize the country and moderate the movement’ will be crowned with success will depend chiefly upon the way in which the Coercion Act is worked. Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Mr. Parnell stated that while he had no objection to a strict enforcement of the law against intimidation, an arbitrary employment of the powers of the Coercion Act would paralyze any influence he and his colleagues might be able to exert in the work of ‘tranquillizing’ the country. The Coercion Act if practically administered, he feared, would throw everything into confusion, and would bring to light all the secret societies on the one hand and the Government, on the other, it would be

think of the "moderation" of politicians like Mr. Parnell, they are mere gibberings when compared to such men of the Mountain as Mr. Davitt and the editor of the *Irish World*. Their influence is now exercised in pacifying the country, and it would be a gratuitous mistake by a teasing and irritating administration of the Coercion Act to play into the hands of their socialistic and anarchic tendencies. The subject to fits of excess of intemperate zeal, which, if not tempered by the vigilant discretion of the Castle, will be very mischievous. Lord Spencer may rejoice at the funeral of the Land League, but it could be only a change for the worse if excessive severity were to give fresh vitality to the Secret Societies.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE DESTRUCTION OF H.M.S. "DUTEREL".—The Committee on Coal-gas Explosions, who were directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to institute experiments with a view to ascertain whether the destruction of our Majesty's ship *Duterele* could be accounted for by an explosion of xerotine sicative in the neighbourhood of the magazine, have reported that the results of the last experiment, in which the Committee instituted in H.M.S. *Puffin* and then in the *Duterele*, showed that the explosion may have been produced through the agency of this compound on board of H.M.S. *Duterele*, and that an explosion thus brought about may have extended in such directions, and have resulted in the development of such power, as to cause the projection of the body of flame, as to have brought about the ignition of the powder in the magazine of that ship.

The *Standard* has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :—

CAIRO, MONDAY EVENING.

The rapid influx of the former French officials is already threatening to produce friction. The country has not yet recovered from the anarchy caused by the war, but these officials through the Ministry, and especially the Ministry of War, are doing all they can to make it so that it may not improbably be considered necessary to abolish or to fill with natives. The abolition of these costly offices is indeed the first urgent need of the situation. Not only is the employment of all these Europeans expensive in the extreme to the State; but both their presence and the number of them are a constant source of constant irritation and discontent among the people. I have reason to believe that the return of the French officials is the result of an order from the French Consul General to come back at once and claim their various offices. Already the French element in the Egyptian Government is becoming so numerous that the English, and there is great danger of the renewal of the previous Egyptian tactics of playing one nationality off against the other. If all our intentions with regard to instituting reforms and abolishing grievances are not to be frustrated it is urgent that the French officials should be promptly and firmly decided. Fortunately, Baker Pacha is alone responsible for the army, and will choose his own officers. He has made a beginning by appointing Stuart Wortley, of the 60th Rifles, his Aide de Camp. The troops are rapidly increasing in number, and the 10th and 11th Buffs Regiment marched through the streets on their way to the seacoast.

The native murderers of Doctor Titton and his wife were executed, and the British troops were present at the execution. The guard was furnished by a body of European and native police under arms. The Prefect of Police was present, and a considerable number of European and native witnesses the execution. There was no excitement among the Arabs present. The Commission of Inquiry into the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th of June held their first sitting to-day. The Egyptian Government have been asked to furnish a detailed traffic through to Suez. The population of this city having now for the most part returned, much difficulty is experienced in finding houses and offices. Rents have risen considerably, and the city is crowded. There are as yet no signs of rebuilding, and in the general interest it is most desirable that the International Commission for the settlement of claims should be appointed and that the Government should be urged to accede to the proposal. According to information received from Cairo, it is believed that the Commission of the Public Debt will fulfil the duties of the 'Central Debt'. The Commission of Public Debt will be asked to prepare a report, which is considered essential that new blood should be introduced into this body.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Monday :—

It is necessary to repeat the warning respecting Arabi's imprisonment. He considers his life unsafe. In any case his treatment is still unnecessarily harsh. The British Government should interpose. Such incidents, harmless in themselves, as the remark of a member of the Khedive's entourage, that he would like to administer to the arch-rebel a dose of the same medicine as he has given to Arabi and I cannot live together in the same country ; or Riaz Pacha's to a similar effect, might demoralise the Circassian savages guarding the prisoner. Unless the coming trial is to be a farce, it is unfair to treat Arabi as a condemned convict.

The Lord Mayor received on Monday the following letter from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in reply to a telegram conveying the congratulations of the citizens on the victory at Tel-el-Kebir:—

“ Cairo, Sept. 16.

“ My Lord.—In acknowledging the receipt of your lordship's telegram of the 13th inst., I have to thank you and my fellow-citizens of the City of London most sincerely for your congratulations on the victory with which God has pleased to bless our arms, which I had just Wednesday. I shall always remember with pleasure and pride this new honour which the Lord Mayor and City of London have been good enough to confer upon me.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your very obedient servant.

“ G. WOLSELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Egypt.

“ The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.”

Considerable activity prevailed at the Royal Arsenal Dockyard, Woolwich, on Monday, pushing forward the completion of the order for barrack furniture to be sent out for the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Large quantities of beds, bedding, and blankets, which had been detached to Portsmouth for shipment in the *Regent*, the first of the six ships engaged for this service. Preparations have been made at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, for the reception of 300 more sick and wounded from Egypt. On Monday the main gates of the Arsenal, Argyll Road, were closed. The gates were surrounded by anxious wives and children, expecting that their wounded husbands and fathers would be sent to Woolwich. The ambulance wagons, which regularly ply between the Military Hospital and the Arsenal, were eagerly watched without result, and, as the evening set in, the crowds

The *Saturday Review*, says Mr. Potter, who always contrives to keep alive something like a discussion on the condition of the working classes, has been the cause of the reappearance of one of the oldest, most tedious, and most useless forms of dispute—the *quæstio*—

For perhaps the hundredth time the critics and the advocates of the working-man have been engaged in a dispute, which, as far as he is by extravagance or innocent of the sin, the advocates of the working class might make out a very good case for their clients even in the matter of economy. They certainly do not save as the French do, but neither does any part of the population of England. The Englishman, however, has to lead a far more laborious lives in France, and spend a smaller proportion of what they win, than either like among Englishmen do; and it is by this means certain that the latter are not the miser man. Thrift is doubtless a great virtue, but it may be carried to a point at which it becomes a vice, and the character of the man who practices it. It is a very fine thing to be able to cover a national loan several times over out of the small savings of the people, but it is not equally well to have the whole generation up in arms, on the belief that the saving of a franc justifies anyanness. The English working man is, all things considered, as frugal as any other class of Englishmen—perhaps more so, and at a greater cost of self-denial. There is something almost revolting in the loud-voiced and noisy theories of some of our socialists, who, in the poor of our towns and of the rural districts have their own providence only to thank for their sufferings. That kind of talk in reality quite as false as the semi-social theories of Mr. Potter, and not much less engaging. The English working classes are not poorer than any other class in the world. They would better off now than they were, is every class of Englishmen; but the relative positions are very much the same. It does not follow, because the agitators who talk of the lot would be improved

by interfering with economic laws are a danger to the country, that anything is to be gained by preaching virtues which the preacher himself has no need to exercise in anything like a similar degree. Nothing could tend more to produce ill feeling against the rich, than that the class which economises by retrenching its luxuries should take upon itself to talk what may fairly be called cant to those who can save only by denying themselves, if not the strict necessities, at least the decencies of life.

The *Saturday Review* says:—Mr. Matthew Arnold is to journalists what the music-halls are to street boys with a taste for whistling. Just as the cheerful shoe-black grows melancholy if he is not whistling one of the refrains which he picks up from the great Vance, so the un-inventive pressman is unhappy if he has no new catchword from Mr. Matthew Arnold:—

The public is almost tired of "sweetness and light" and "culture"; it nearly gives out. At this moment a new piece of the higher luster is "a felt want," as advertisers say; and Mr. Arnold has kindly come forward with a fresh sample. He has put everything into a single phrase, a single phrase, in his pleasantly confident manner, "We want lucidity." Already Mr. Arnold's phrase is in fashion. It runs wild in leading articles; it has even furnished the *Daily Telegraph* with a column of ponderous railway; the French have got hold of it; and we are producing a kind of "patter" ode with the

burden,
Lucidity, lucidity,
Oh! seek it with avidity.
If this vast and far-reaching intellectual excitement which he has aroused by one magical word be not gratifying to Mr. Arnold, he must be hard to please in the matter of fame.

The Sultan has not gained much by his inquiry as to how long England intends to remain in military occupation of Egypt. It was an innocent-looking question, but a mischievous intent unquestionably lay beneath the fair seeming surface, the purpose being to represent the Porte as dictating to England the limits of her work in Egypt:—

But Lord Dufferin proves once more that he has closely studied the wiles and tricks of Ottoman diplomacy. He replies, with all possible politeness, that a portion of the British Forces has already sailed for Constantinople, and that the British Majors Government is bringing away the remainder as soon as possible. All this is literally true, a small contingent of troops having gone on board ship at Alexandria just in time to allow Lord Dufferin to thus report their embarkation. It may be true that the British Majors' departure has expedited in order to allow our Ambassador to make the statement in question. It is also possible that he purposely delayed his answer until he could truthfully affirm that the evacuating process had begun. Be that as it may, the reply very nearly earned the title of "the best answer that England could give voluntarily done the right thing." As regards the future, the rejoinder is equally baffling to the Pacha's, by its strength of argument combined with its vagueness of promise. No one can deny that England is entitled to adopt such measures as she may deem advisable in order to insure the permanent pacification of the country she has just freed from "military anarchy" at such heavy cost to herself. Hence, she is justified in maintaining there such a force as may be needed for the purpose. Her precautions she may deem circumstances render advisable. But if the Pacha recognises this claim, it will virtually sanction the continuance of the occupation to an indefinite date. Here, therefore, is a pleasant little dilemma for Abdul Hamid, and we do not see how he will wriggle out of it without incurring the odium of a broken promise. In the meantime, the English people will not be sorry when the moment arrives for Turkish methods and manoeuvres to be dropped by our Ambassador. The comedy of "When Greek meets Greek," which has lately been given on the Constantinople stage is amusing, and the English Ambassador has a very national character for straightforwardness and candour.—*Globe*.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on Sunday, says:—

Lord Spencer now intends to return to Ireland this week, and there is as yet no day fixed for the next Cabinet Council. Mr. Gladstone being advised to continue as long as possible in the country. Lord Spencer has been a subject of business communication to the Council, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not continue to hold that high office in conjunction with the Viceroyalty of Ireland, Lord Carlisleford acting generally for him in regard to the business of the Council office. It is understood that Lord Lieutenant has been fully communicated his impression concerning the improvement which has taken place in the social condition of Ireland. But it is felt that an anxious time is approaching in which the Irish Parliamentary party must make a new departure or appear to have passed the point of retirement. The difference between the two lines of policy causing considerable disturbance beneath the current of affairs. The report to-day that the Irish Government are going to make two new judges is not generally accepted as authentic, and it has long been understood that the Bench, it is very doubtful if Mr. Ashurst could obtain for the Government the vacant seat for Mallow. Much as to Ireland depends upon whether the Irish Parliamentary party are willing now, after the full of the recess, to accept a policy of steady progress for the Government. The Nationalists, with legitimate Parliamentary weapons, or to declare a new war against Government in Ireland. It is now thought likely that when the House of Commons meets, and Mr. Gladstone in the 24th proposes his motion excluding all other subjects but procedure from the daily business of the House, that the motion will be treated very much as the Address in reply to a Speech from the Throne, and made the occasion for amendments upon diverse subjects.

The report current that Baker Pacha was to raise an army of foreign mercenaries for the Government of Egypt with the approval of the Government of the United Kingdom, and the British Government is strongly confirmed. I believe there is no particle of truth in the assumption that the British Government have regarded such a scheme with acceptance or favour. In some influential quarters, however, considered not altogether fortunate that by his own endeavours and his father, Sir Samuel Baker, Baker Pacha could have arrived in Cairo as the military adviser of the Khedive. If the Sultan now dismisses him from the Turkish army, as is reported, it is felt that it will add to a perilous position already inconvenient and extensive. There is, however, the strongest reason for believing that the British Government have given no sanction whatever to its alleged plans. With reference to Ourlabi there is also a good deal of misconception. It is understood that the view of the Government is that Ourlabi is a prisoner of the British army; that they have no prisoners of war; that they could not accept the charge of prisoners of war in Egypt without undermining the government of the country. They

have been engaged in suppressing disorder and imminent danger upon the road to India. They have removed that danger, but they have no power to undertake trial for offences against the Government of Egypt. It was by their force that Ourabi was reduced to impotence and submission, and that fact must secure for them great influence with those who have the power to mitigate the punishment of his offence. If this view of the matter is borne in mind, it is said, there would be fewer errors in appreciating the attitude of the Government in a position of great diffi-

There is a very strong impression that the land question has, for this Parliament at least, dropped out from the programme of the Government as an incidental consequence of the passing of Lord Cairns's Settled Land Bill. In former years nothing has been more prominent in the public mind than the Government to deal with the land laws, and to restrict if not to abolish the law and practice of settlement and entail. Lord Cairns's Act has done nothing whatever in that direction, and it is even possible that it has retarded the factious action of the Government on the subject of reform. At all events, it may be stated positively that neither the Lord Chancellor nor the law officers in the House of Commons are in any way contemplating for next session measures of land reform. It is, therefore, the factious action of the Government, not the failure of the Government, morally speaking, no blame it is felt attaches to the Government. Next year they will deal with the grievance of the farming occupier. The land question, as it is generally understood, is not a Government question under the circumstances. County government, compulsory security for agricultural improvement, and lastly, consideration of matters connected with the new Reform Bill will be the chief business of the next session of the House of this Parliament.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.
The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse were present yesterday at Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Lady Churchill and Captain Walter Campbell were in attendance. The Marquis of Hartington, Major FitzGeorge, and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party.

The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Monday, and remained to luncheon. Lieut.-Col. Clarke has succeeded Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales visited the Haymarket Theatre on Monday evening to see *The Overland Route*.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon are still entertaining company at Gordon Castle. Lord Leconfield, Lord and Lady Raglan, Hon. Sir Adolphus Liddell, Lord Carnegie, Colonel and Mrs. Wellesley, and Mr. W. G. Craven and Miss Craven are among the latest guests.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Walmer Castle, where they have been staying with Earl and Countess Granville.

The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring left the Admiralty, Whitehall, on a visit to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone at Hawarden Castle on Monday afternoon.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery have arrived in Paris.

Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Misses Maude have arrived in Princes-gardens from Germany.

Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have left The Grange, Ascot-heath, for 22, Lewes Crescent Brighton.

The Earl of Derby presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, in the Manchester Town Hall, and delivered an address on behalf of the organisation. The existence of these Societies, he said, needed no excuse, for the principles upon which they were founded were now generally accepted, and the cause for them was, to his mind, unanswerable. Every year, unluckily, a large number of persons got into trouble by breaking the law, and were sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment, and the ques-

tion before them was, what was to be done with these people when they came out of prison? It was a question which was not only difficult for them to get employment. In a new country, where the demand for labour was almost always in excess of the supply, the difficulty would not arise. The antecedents of the prisoners would not there be any obstacle to their employment. They would be glad to take them and to ask no questions. So again, in a ruderate state of society, it was possible to conceive that a man might not be very much worse thought of because he had been in gaol; but in this island and in this country, where the character of a man who had a character very much to his disadvantage—to find work, even if he had a trade in his hands (hear, hear); and among educated and civilised working men there was a feeling of repugnance to a man who had—which he did not in the slightest degree associate with—members of their own class who had been in disgrace. Society could not wish to have such men in its midst. Therefore, and they might even think it a pity, that a man who had been in prison, the worst and severest part of a criminal's punishment should, as was often the case, be undertaken after his release from prison (hear, hear). But there was still the difficulty of what was to be done with persons when they came out of prison. It was not only a difficulty, but even a scandal, and that it was right they should suffer, and they should be let alone. Yes; but they would not let society alone (hear, hear). It was easy to talk about rascals and goodbirds and to be entirely sympathetic. For his part, the speaker was not particularly partial to either.

them, but he had a very strong sympathy with the honest part of the community, on whom, and at whose expense, the released prisoners would live if they could not get a living in another way, hear. It was impossible to deal with them as they dealt with themselves. They were not to be treated as men. What they had to do was to see if some, at least, of these human wasps could be kept by proper management be turned into bees and bumblebees. He knew there were many people who thought that criminals as a class were an irreclaimable class, and that any two thousand of them were as likely to do as many niggers' damage as there were among those who came under the operation of the law various and distinct types of character. There were those who had been brought up by dishonest parents, who turned loose into the streets in childhood, and who had had no other kind of training than that of evil unless they had been caught young to be caught young and sent to a reformatory or an industrial school. There was scarcely a possibility of such persons inducing themselves in an orderly and decent manner. But there were not incurable criminals. There had been told of one who was another class of men who were weak and silly, rather an deliberately perverse. He spoke of people who fell into bad ways through having drunk in their heads, and who joined in some criminal enterprise quite as much by way of a lark as from any serious intention of doing anything of crime. He also spoke of a class as reclaimable, though there was, of course, a danger that after they were reformed and put right they would not remain reformed. There was a third class, worse than either of the others, but which on dif-

rent ground, he did not consider hopeless. He means, the class of criminals who had more brains than the average of offenders who came before courts of law. He admitted that there were exceptions, but as a general rule, as far as his own experience went, the main feature about the criminal class which had struck him was their extraordinary and excessive capacity for sense enough to see that a life of dishonesty and criminal adventure did not pay; but that the risks and penalties were out of all proportion to any pleasure which he could secure, and such a man might be made to see right if he could be put among new surroundings. He would not add the large class of persons who he should describe as casual offenders as opposed to habitual offenders—persons who had got into trouble and lost their characters by some accident, and were likely committed in a fit of drunkenness, or from a momentary alarm of themselves, and ready to do what they could to recover their characters. No doubt, when allowance had been made for all these, there remained, and he did not attempt to deny it, an irreclaimable residuum. This was the class that seemed to him to be perverse, and therefore individuals who had a deliberate preference for crime as such, and for them, as far as one could see, there was no hope; but they were a small fraction of the whole, and upon a mature estimate he thought it would be too much to say that four out of five of the criminals and prisoners were open to influences which could be brought to bear upon them, and even if they failed among many, still there was successful result enough obtained to make it worth while to persevere (applause). There was one objection raised to these Societies, which was that they were too far from the guilty, and nothing for the innocent. That reproach might have had some meaning once, when pauperism was far more abundant, and schools for the working classes, speaking generally, did not exist; but in the present day, when there were so many model lodgings, and temperance societies, when everybody seemed to be busy in providing for the wants of everybody else, and in providing not only for what they did want, but for everything which it was thought they had really any meaning in not thinking the reproach had really any meaning. He must, of course, be on their guard not to put prisoners in a position better than that occupied by men of their own class who had not fallen into bad ways, but he did not think there was much tendency in that direction now. There was one other thing he wished to remember. One was that they had to keep their prisoners, whatever they might be like. Transportation would never be revived. That was as certain as anything could be, and although it was sometimes the best of all things for the Empire, it was not to be organised emigration taken exclusively from the criminal classes, even if carried on solely from the funds of a private society, would very soon raise an outcry in the Colonies of which we should not soon hear the last (hear, hear).

The other thing the public had to remember was that the Government was not to discharge a prisoner who wanted it; they took away what was the favourite excuse of the really irreclaimable class, that they had tried to obtain work, and no one would employ them, which he (Lord Derby) believed to be a very good thing to do (hear, hear); and whether it was true or not, it was a good thing to be able to refute it (applause).

The supply of copies of Canon Farrar's new work, "The Early Days of Christianity," is still insufficient to meet the demand. A new edition is announced for the 13th inst.

The Rev. Dr. James Martineau is understood to be arranging materials for a work of

Miss Braddon's Christmas novel, written for the next issue of the *Mistletoe Bough*, will be called "Flower and Weed."

Mr. Browning has come home, having been unable to get to Venice through the ruin of the Lombard country by the floods. Neither from Turin nor Bologna could he make progress, and the general misery of the poor folk was sad indeed to see. There were cases of people remaining exposed to the rain on the bridge at Verona, and deprived of food, for thirty-six hours, no help being available from either side.—*Academy*.

Mr. J. W. Ebsworth, than whom, says the *Athenæum*, no one is better fitted for the task, has in preparation an elaborate edition of "Hudibras."

The Queen has graciously accepted from the author, Mr. E. Callow, a copy of his book, "Phynodderree, or Legends of the Isle of Man," Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby conveying Her Majesty's thanks for the same. The Prince of Wales has also been pleased to acknowledge through his private secretary

the receipt and acceptance of a similar copy. Mr. Gomme is engaged upon a work on "The Early History of Municipal Institutions in England." In a contribution to *Archæologia* some two or three years ago Mr. Gomme traced out many of the primitive customs of the village community in the old customs of the municipalities, and he has now gathered together a great deal of evidence establishing the primitive village system in other branches of municipal institutions.

"Study and Stimulants" is the title of a work in preparation by Mr. A. Arthur Reade. The article on Manchester in the forthcoming volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," will be contributed by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of that city.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in the press "The Teacher's Prayer Book," a work which was announced in the Society's Report some time ago. It consists of the Prayer Book with notes and comments by well-known specialists. The historical introduction is by Dr. Maclear, who also contributes the notes on the Morning and Evening Prayer and on the Thirty-nine Articles. The other contributors are Canon Bright, Prof. Lumby, Rev. R. S. Sinker, Rev. F. E. Warren, Rev. J. H. R. Massingale, Rev. E. J. Boydell, Rev. E. Wensley. The work is everywhere in full concordance to the Prayer Book, including the Psalter.

The Council of the Gaelic Union have issued a circular relative to a proposal which has been made to establish a periodical devoted exclusively to the cultivation of the Irish language.

At the end of this month the Fine Art Society proposes to open at the gallery in Bond-street an exhibition of pictures and drawings representing Venice and chosen localities in that city.

The Princess Beatrice has become an honorary member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Her sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, has already been a member for some years, and has sent pictures to more than one of the Society's Exhibitions. Beyond the very beautiful Birthday Book, published from designs by the Princess Beatrice, her Royal Highness's ability in art is not known by the general public, but her work will now be shown at the forthcoming Exhibitions of the Institute.

"The Borough Inns," as they stood at the beginning of 1881, are the bits of Old London which are now being preserved in *English Etchings*, the number for the present month containing the George Inn, the first of a series of five of the views. The uronomic scene of the town of Haslewood, in Worcestershire, is the subject of another etching. The view shows the large and interesting church of this uninteresting black country town, in the north aisle of which is the tomb of the poet Shenstone.

There are now less than five professorships vacant at Oxford—Regius Hebrew, Whyte's Moral Philosophy, Weynflete's Anatomy (a new chair), Corpus Jurisprudence, and Inerian Law. Some of these have been

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PRINCE BISMARCK'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck's observations upon the "irascibility" of M. de Lesseps and its effect upon the policy of England may possibly be interpreted by French journalists to mean that Germany is favourable to an English scheme for depriving the original shareholders in the Suez Canal of the advantages and influence to which they have a just claim. It is unnecessary to insist upon the statement that no such project has been formed by English public men. Any suspicion, therefore, directed against Prince Bismarck's sympathy with a policy existing only in imagination is unworthy of serious discussion. But Prince Bismarck is too shrewd an observer of the drift of political tendencies to have spoken on the subject without some good reasons. It is obvious that so long as M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company are content with their position as owners and administrators of a great international enterprise and are careful to keep clear of political controversies, the English Government will be well pleased to leave matters as they are. It is not consistent with usage or convenience that the Government should invest public money in what professes to be a purely commercial concern, or should undertake responsibility for securing the profits of its fellow-investors. Of course, the necessity of State may override these principles, as was the case when the late Khedive's Canal shares were purchased by Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. Had not that transaction been promptly carried out, the Khedive's proprietary rights over the Canal would have passed to a French syndicate who were negotiating for the purchase. It was not expedient that the Company should become exclusively French one, and there was no means of preventing this except by outbidding all competitors and securing a large and important vote in the company. It is certainly not one which it would be desirable to extend by compulsory methods. The commercial management of the Canal by M. de Lesseps and the shareholders is not likely to give rise to any objections in England, if it be confined to its proper sphere. Unfortunately, M. de Lesseps has chosen to claim for his company and himself an authority stretching far into the domain of politics and gravely menacing the interests of England to the Empire. It is impossible to admit these pretensions, and Prince Bismarck only recognizes a fact which every sensible Frenchman must acknowledge when he points to the absurdity of allowing M. de Lesseps, as the chairman of a commercial company, to throw obstacles in the way of the restoration of order in Egypt and to thwart the measures deemed necessary by England for securing free access to her possessions in the East. But the German Chancellor, keen as his perception of political exigencies may be, is not equally familiar with the methods of English politics. It is true that if M. de Lesseps were to persevere—though we believe he is too wise and public-spirited to do so—in claiming for his company a dangerous independence of control, there would be no hesitation in devising and applying effectual and even drastic remedies. Those remedies, however, will not be sought, as Prince Bismarck suggests—not quite seriously, perhaps—in the overthrow of M. de Lesseps through a gigantic Stock Exchange intrigue. It would give no satisfaction to Englishmen to drive M. de Lesseps from the Presidency of the Company which was founded and managed by his indefatigable efforts. The internal arrangements of the enterprise may be left as they are if security can be taken for confining its energies within its proper channel. The project which Prince Bismarck professes—in a conversation reported by our Paris correspondent—to "see clearly" is one which would not commend itself in any case to Englishmen, and which, moreover, happens to be impracticable. Our purpose, according to the German Chancellor, is "to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance." As the British Government is already owner of 176,000 shares, it occurs to Prince Bismarck that a large voting power might be created in the English interest by distributing these among a number of nominal holders. But, as Prince Bismarck is good enough to say, a plan of this kind would be "un-English." It would certainly be clumsy and inconvenient, nor would it be easy to nominate some thousands of trustworthy persons to attend at the Company's meetings as trustees for the national interests. Prince Bismarck points out what he supposes to be "a simpler and a surer way." The British Government, though owning so large a part of the original capital, has a right, as a single proprietor, to vote only. The French shareholders, whose aggregate interest is, perhaps, less, for many of the shares are held out of France—possess as individuals a vast preponderance of votes. Prince Bismarck's advice is simply to buy out the French. The operation appears to him an easy one, though he is pleased with the remembrance that he resisted the temptation to invest the capital of the German Government in this way. At the same time, it is obvious that the British Government cannot buy in its own name, if it were to double its present holding of the Canal shares, it would still be outvoted by the remaining proprietors. By what means, then, can the English interest be strengthened? Can Prince Bismarck advise our Government to "pass a law allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares," and predicts that if his suggestion were adopted there "will soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings," and in due time to "secure themselves from M. de Lesseps's fits of passion." But at present all English investors, except trustees, are at liberty to purchase Canal shares, if they like. The fact that they have not been tempted to do so to any considerable extent is a proof that trustees, even if permitted by law, are not likely to rush in large numbers into the market for this form of security. Although the Suez Canal is a successful enterprise, it is not an investment pro-

ducing absolute security and stability; and a trustee who neglected the interests of his *cestui que trust* in his patriotic zeal to out-maneuvre M. de Lesseps would be sharply handled in the Courts. If the Canal shares are to become the property of English investors more largely than has hitherto been the case, it must be by a natural process, and not by artificial encouragement on the part of the Government.—Times.

The following is the *Times* correspondent's communication, on which the foregoing article is based:—

Paris, Oct. 10. Prince Bismarck is known to be watching the Egyptian question with "objective unconcern," as his countrymen say, not seeing sufficient interest in it for Germany to bestow greater attention on it. His opinions on it have not therefore, the precision usually characteristic of him, and it is allowable to challenge their infallibility. A justification of this remark is furnished by the words he addressed a few days ago to a politician who has just passed through Paris:—

"I clearly see what the English mean to do with the Suez Canal. The project of a second Canal mooted by the *Times*, was designed to warn the shareholders of the risk to which M. de Lesseps's irascibility exposed them. This must have made them re-consider the inconveniences of a public company flinging down the gauntlet to a proud and powerful nation. But the real purpose of the English is to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance. The English Government has already, indeed, nearly 200,000 shares, or nearly half the concern; but they have voting power only on suffrage, and give only the maximum of ten votes allowed to any single shareholder. The Government, it is true, might distribute those shares and multiply its votes; but the nature of those shares would prevent the scheme from being disguised, and even if it could, it would be un-English. There is, however, a French syndicate who were negotiating for the purchase. It was not expedient that the Company should become exclusively French one, and there was no means of preventing this except by outbidding all competitors and securing a large and important vote in the company. It is certainly not one which it would be desirable to extend by compulsory methods. The commercial management of the Canal by M. de Lesseps and the shareholders is not likely to give rise to any objections in England, if it be confined to its proper sphere. Unfortunately, M. de Lesseps has chosen to claim for his company and himself an authority stretching far into the domain of politics and gravely menacing the interests of England to the Empire. 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ducing absolute security and stability; and a trustee who neglected the interests of his *cestui que trust* in his patriotic zeal to out-maneuvre M. de Lesseps would be sharply handled in the Courts. If the Canal shares are to become the property of English investors more largely than has hitherto been the case, it must be by a natural process, and not by artificial encouragement on the part of the Government.—Times.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

The presence of recruiting agents at Bern and other Swiss cities has caused a certain amount of agitation throughout the territory of the Helvetic Confederation, and an idea has somehow got abroad that attempts are being made to secure the services of Swiss citizens for the Corps of Gendarmes which is being formed in Egypt. In bygone days, if soldiers, for no matter what purpose, were wanted, nothing seemed more natural than to look for them in Switzerland or in certain German States, where, on known conditions, any number of men might be enlisted. Prince Bismarck, who observed that if England looked with disfavour on German unity, accompanied by universal military service, one reason for objecting to it might be that it deprived her of all possibility of increasing her army out of the population of the small German States. This pleasant on the part of the German Chancellor had beneath it, like so many of his jokes, a substratum of fact. The modern spirit is opposed, no doubt, to the employment of mercenaries; not because the modern spirit, springing as it does from the French Revolution of 1789, is opposed to fighting, but rather because that country needs no fighting to be done that country needs no fighting to be done that country needs no fighting to be done. The French for their own purposes. Neither the French nor the English seem to have cared to take service in foreign armies— with the exception, of course, of officers unable, from one cause or another, to find congenial employment in their own country. The French Kings had a guard of Louis XI. and of Quentin Durward—the period with which readers of Sir Walter Scott cannot but associate them; and Napoleon, who, like Molière with his plots, "took his profit wherever he found it," had among his troops of all nations an Irish as well as a Polish Legion. Napoleon's Irish and Polish soldiers were, in fact, the only ones who served him voluntarily; not that it is to say, for the sake of pay, but from patriotism, and with a view to certain national advantages in the future. The Swiss, however, to do them justice, have never fought the battles of others for the sake of any political ideas of their own. They earned everywhere the reputation of good and faithful soldiers. But they occupied themselves with the work immediately before them, and acknowledged no duty but to their paymasters and employers. That the peaceful Swiss should have furnished warriors so readily and in such large numbers to their French and Italian neighbours is to be explained, no doubt, in some measure by their poverty. They did not engage in wars of enterprise, and on taking service with a foreign Government they habitually stipulated that they should not be employed otherwise than for the defence of the country; nor, above all, did they go abroad to assert the principles on which the Government of their own Confederation was carried on, for their chief exploits have been performed on the side of despotism. Fidelity, however, was their great virtue, and if they never fought on the side of freedom, that simply means that no Government based on the will of the nation ever thought fit to secure their services. Several Swiss newspapers, including the *Novelliste Vaudois* and the *Bund*, published at Bern, have already begun to protest against the endeavours

which, according to these journals, are being made to inveigle Swiss citizens into signing articles of enlistment. No question is, or can be, raised of breach of faith between Governments. But an appeal is made to a law adopted in 1859, which imposes both on recruiters and on recruited heavy penalties, and which, it is said, would only have to be put in force in order to bring to an end, once and for ever, all efforts to gain for a foreign Power the military or quasi-military services of Swiss citizens. It will be pointed out, no doubt, that service in a force of gendarmes, charged only with the performance of police duties, is a very different thing from service in a foreign army. But the Federal Government will probably construe the law of 1859 as applying equally to recruitment for a police force and to recruitment for a regular army.—Standard.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

M. Lockroy, the deputy, a connection by marriage of Victor Hugo, has been to London, and has just finished the record of a week's impressions in the *Happet*. They are not, as we are told, creditable to him at least for the spirit in which he writes. He takes occasion to lament that Frenchmen too often study our country only to discover its ridiculous side. As though to guard against this temptation, M. Lockroy devotes a good part of his time to visits to our most revered public institutions, including the British Museum, South Kensington, and the Tower. For the first two he has nothing but praise, never scrupling to admit that in certain respects the collections are far superior to the like at home. When he strays out of this beaten track he is not so trustworthy a guide, or so accurate a reporter. He takes occasion to no one but himself. The Zoological Gardens he remarked that a crowd of ladies of fashion after promenade for some time began to feel their usual want of a little alcohol, and had to knock for it at a door of the Act. This he gives us to understand goes on every Sunday. The Tower, he says, is improving; there are only 800,000 paupers in London just now. This is irony of course, but it is irony without arithmetic, and M. Lockroy has probably never seen the Tower. Under the circumstances of his nationality, it is not to be taken without a murmur, and he thanks it is no worse. Like most of his countrymen he is loud in praise of his originality, which means no more in many instances than our security in the superiority of ourselves, take too exclusive knowledge of themselves, take to be the standard of human behaviour. 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PRICE 40 CENTIMS

MUSIC AND DANCING LICENCES.—The Metropolitan Magistrate met again on Friday at Sessions House, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of continuing consideration of the renewal and granting of licences for music and dancing. Mr. Robert Villiers applied for the renewal of a licence for music and dancing for the room over the Pavilium Music and Dancing Rooms, Strand. Hon. Mr. Justice, Mr. Poland supported the application. Mr. Crowther, a magistrate, complained that indecent songs and gestures were allowed in the hall, and urged that the licence to this place should be refused on the ground that such performances were of a disreputable character. Mr. Poland, for the applicant, said that Mr. Villiers was a yearly tenant, subject to two months' notice, under the Metropolitan Board of Works, who had purchased the property for street improvements. Mr. Besley, on the part of the Metropolitan Board of Works, who had paid £50,000 for the property, requested if this licence were withdrawn it would destroy the value of the property. The Board were perfectly satisfied with the way in which the hall was conducted. Mr. Villiers was called, and he assured the court that he always endeavoured to prevent anything of an indecent character, and he should continue to do so. The chairman then asked the question and the licence was granted by a majority of 33 to 29. Mr. Robert Richard Bignall applied for a licence for music for the Trocad Nos. 7 and 8, Great Windmill-street, Little Market. Mr. Poland, Mr. Besley, and Mr. Montagu Williams supported the application. Mr. Bottomley Firth and Mr. John Black posed on behalf of the objectors. Mr. Poland having stated the case for the applicant, Mr. Bignall was called, and examined by Mr. Besley. He said for two years the licence had been renewed to him. The place was usually sent about 600 to 700 persons. He was ready to comply with the regulations of the Bench. He said that he was open on Tuesdays at half-past eleven, and open on Sundays. The class of entertainment would be comic and sentimental singing, chorus singing, and he would give an entertainment if anything improper occurred. He would submit to a forfeiture of his licence. He intended to employ a police-officer to

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Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16-17, 1882.

ITALY AND SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

Politicians in Italy are preparing for the electoral contest which is to take place in that country in the course of a few days. The interest felt in the event is special and exceptional, for the elections are to be held under the new Reform Bill, which, besides considerably widening the basis of the franchise, introduces a novelty in the methods of voting. Hitherto the number of electors in Italy has been considerably under a million, and not half of those inscribed on the register ever took the trouble to vote. The principle that entitles a man to a vote is the same, for the most part, as it was previously, but the amount of direct imperial and provincial taxes a man must now contribute in order to be an elector has been considerably reduced. It would hardly be interesting for us to reproduce the interminable clauses of the new Reform Bill, which has been passed in every committee in Italy. As with us, the elector must have attained the age of twenty-one; but, as is not the case in England, he must know how to read and write. This, in Italy, where there are still so many *analfabeti*, or illiterates, is a qualification that almost all politicians have agreed in regarding as imperative. Then comes the condition that a man must be a taxpayer, and a payer of direct taxes—a condition which few people in Italy can well escape. In that country things are done with a certain amount of negligence, not to say slovenliness, and we have seen no trustworthy estimate of the size of the new Electoral body. Neither will the forthcoming Elections provide a satisfactory test. Thousand of persons otherwise entitled to vote will be disqualified by the fact of being in arrears with their contributions to the *Eschequer*. Numbers, again, will not care to trouble themselves to go to the poll. Moreover, tens of thousands will stay away because *Papa IX.* ordered them to do so, and *Leo XIII.* has unfortunately not removed the prohibition. The fancy franchises, as we in England are in the habit of calling them, are pretty numerous. Certain officials, the *Milite* who followed Garibaldi to Marsala, and various persons who fought for the unity of Italy in the dramatic days now happily passed away, are treated as a privileged class. In a word, their sword is their qualification, and not an ignoble one. Taken in its entirety, the Reform Act is a fairly wise piece of legislation. It may turn out that the number of those who actually vote will still not be large; but the opportunity is not withheld, and no one can henceforth allege that the basis of the Electoral franchise in Italy is too narrow. One considerable innovation, however, has been made in the previous Electoral Law. *M. Gambetta* must cast his eyes towards the country of whose race he is supposed to be; for that *Scrutin de Liste* which he has hitherto vainly endeavoured to extirpate from the French Legislature is now exercised in Italy. It is surrounded, however, with a curious number of precautions. Some Electoral Colleges, or, as we should say, Constituencies, return three, some five, some nine, some eleven members. This depends, of course, upon their size. In each case, however, an elector has as many votes as there are representatives, though he can bestow only one vote on one candidate. In Italy *Scrutin de Liste* is not calculated to produce the same results, and, as we think, the same evils, it would in France. Italy has by no means the highly organised and centralised bureaucracy that exists in France. There is no ringing of a bell in Italy, and laying down the law for every person in the population at one and the same time. The old municipal and communal life of Italy still saves its people from the manœuvres of Metropolitan wire-pullers. In France, as we have more than once had occasion to show, *Scrutin de Liste* would be a concentrated Caucus, with one man as the Grand Elector of the whole of France. We do not deny that, for want of some remedy or other, French Legislatures are smitten with a passion for endless divisions of sections and sub-sections, which result in producing impotence and paralysis. But *Scrutin de Liste*, as it would be employed in France, would be a remedy worse than the disease, and it is the despotic temperance and impatient mind of *M. Gambetta* that have urged him to demand its acceptance.—*Standard*.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LONDON.

The present epidemic of scarlet fever in London seems likely to bring about the renewal of an old quarrel. From the recent action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board it seems that the contest decided against it in the Hampstead and Fulham cases is about to be recommenced with a change of face. An attempt on the part of the Board to convert the hospitals at Hampstead and Fulham into centres for the aggregation of London was met with strenuous opposition. The first case tried was that of Hampstead, where, after costly litigation, the Board was beaten at great expense to the ratepayers. Despite this experience, an attempt was made to force a small-pox hospital, subject to receive cases from any part of London, upon Fulham. This was strongly resented by the inhabitants of Brompton, South Kensington, and Fulham, who were

content to deal with their own cases, or with any within a radius of a mile, but protested against cases being brought to them from the East End of London. Nothing, however, would satisfy the Board but that the Fulham Hospital, the ground for which was originally obtained for a convalescent hospital only, should receive small-pox patients from parts of London of which the neighbours had never heard. It was determined to resist the infection, and an injunction was obtained restraining the Board from sending patients from any distance beyond a radius of one mile. Against this decision the Board appealed, and in the meantime a Commission was appointed to investigate the whole question, and experts were employed to decide on the probability of contagion being spread in the district immediately surrounding the hospitals in which contagious diseases were accumulated. Evidence of a conclusive kind was produced concerning Fulham Hospital. It was shown by a map and by carefully collected statistics that, after the hospital was made a small-pox centre, the district, which had previously been comparatively free from disease, had suffered severely, the map apparently proving, like a similar one made in Paris, that places towards which the wind blows from infectious diseases are specially subject to be afflicted by them. The result of the Board's application to the Court of Appeal was, therefore, confirmed, and now remains in full force. It limits the area from which small-pox patients can be sent to the hospital to the radius of one mile; and it may be added that no sooner was it obtained than the cases within that radius rapidly diminished, and finally so completely disappeared that the hospital has been closed for several months. One would have thought that this experience, fortified by recent medical opinion against the concentration of disease, would have been conclusive against contagious disorders other than small-pox; but the Asylums Board appears to entertain a different opinion, for it has opened the Fulham Hospital for scarlet fever cases, and decided to reopen that at Hampstead. So, as the law is concerned, the Board is acting within its powers, for in the long and costly litigation already incurred small-pox only was referred to. The reason given by the Board is that it is not fair to send fever cases from the west to the east—that is to Hampstead Hospital; but, with what appears strange perversity, it has decided to send cases from east to west, for cases are now in the Fulham Hospital from Wapping. A protest from the inhabitants having been overruled by the Local Government Board, it is now asked that scarlet fever cases may be limited to the one mile radius, like those of small-pox. At the last meeting of the Asylums Board scant favour was shown to any kind of concession, just as if rules and restrictions which applied to small-pox did not morally apply with tenfold strength to scarlet fever. The obstinacy of antagonism apart, there ought not to be, and indeed is not, any difficulty in each parish taking its own fever cases. Fulham and Hammersmith are prepared to do so, and Kensington and Chelsea could easily do as much. St. Pancras and Hampstead are also ready to fend for themselves. Other parishes would doubtless follow. They were directed to do so by the Local Government Board, and thus the more than probable danger of the aggregation of fever cases in a few large hospitals would be averted.—*Daily News*.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Cairo telegraphed on Monday evening:—The deadlock regarding the trial of Arabi Pacha continues, and as neither party appears inclined to give way, there is no saying how long a time may elapse before the matter is settled. Upon the English side, Sir E. Malet has announced that the trial will not proceed unless Arabi is defended by his English counsel, while on the other the Ministry have given Sir E. Malet to understand that they will not be responsible for the government of the country if the English counsel introduces modes of procedure altogether unknown in Egyptian courts. It is supposed that they object partly because the counsel is supplied by Mr. Blunt, whom they regard as a dangerous element, and partly because they assert that great delay will be caused by his interference and cross-examination, and that this will have a very bad effect upon the country. The ignorant portion of the population will suppose that the English have taken up Arabi's cause and have forsaken the Khedive, whose prestige will be greatly injured. Arabi's friends assert that several members of the Ministry do not face the cross-examination to which an English barrister would certainly subject all witnesses, and that they fear that many inconvenient facts and incidents would come to light. For instance, during the Mission of Dervish Pasha here there were negotiations, and probably correspondence, between Arabi and others now high in office, and ugly facts might come out as to the relations of these persons with Arabi, even while hostilities were going on. The incident of the intrusion of the eunuchs of the Palace into Arabi's cell at midnight has not been satisfactorily cleared up, and there are, in fact, being introduced into the case which would be singularly unpleasant for many high-placed officials. In the meantime, although the full official machinery of the country has been occupied in getting up a case of procedure, being in the hands of Arabi has not as yet been allowed to see his counsel or to prepare his defence. I understand that the evidence yesterday adduced before the Court of Inquiry tended to exonerate rather than to convict him of complicity in the burning of the Ministry. But of native lawyers has been submitted to the various prisoners, and they have been invited to select any lawyer named has not only declined to act, but has left the country. Under the present circumstances, and seeing that a failure of the Court to convict Arabi would unquestionably be viewed by the country as a defeat of the Khedive, and would render the future even darker and more difficult, it already is of opinion that it would be better for the Egyptian Government to abandon the prosecution altogether, proclaiming, according to their first announcement, a general amnesty, and banishing from the country Arabi and the other leaders whose presence is incompatible with the rule of the present Khedive.

THE CAIRO CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY NEWS SAYS:—

The general results of the private investigations are that the prisoners for the most part objected to be questioned on the events of the 2nd of February and the 9th September. Arabi's protest was especially energetic, and he grounds that the Khedive granted a general pardon to all persons implicated in all and any events up to the massacre. Regarding the release of the colonels in February, he denies that he and Ali Fehmi, with Abdelhal, had previously agreed that the event of the 2nd of February should be a pre-arrangement to rescue them. Three were invited to a banquet at the house of Osman Pacha Rafiqi, the War Minister, and were seized upon. The three colonels were rescued by a regiment of Arabi's own soldiers, and Arabi's own men moving in the matter. With regard to this subject, Arabi protests that the officers and men were disgusted with the system of giving military commissions to civil officers, and the better class to Turks and Circassians. Arabi's own soldiers, he says, were chosen by my brother officers to represent their cause. Arabi eloquently and forcibly repudiated all idea of collusion between the colonels and the men. The latter, whom he declares acted spontaneously, could not, he repeats, have had a suspicion that the banquet was a mere trap. Arabi continued in the same strain in the course of examination of the events of September, protesting that his action was justified by the state of the country, and that the Khedive's own soldiers, he says, were chosen by my brother officers to represent their cause. Arabi eloquently and forcibly repudiated all idea of collusion between the colonels and the men. The latter, whom he declares acted spontaneously, could not, he repeats, have had a suspicion that the banquet was a mere trap. 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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSANGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 18—19, 1882.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

It is true, as was reported on Wednesday, that President Grévy refuses an audience to the Queen of Madagascar. Envoys, unless they acknowledge the injustice of the plans to advance which they have come to Europe, the Franco-Madagascar dispute has reached an imminently critical stage. The story of European intercourse with the great African island is a monotonous chronicle of attempts to form settlements on the coast, and violent efforts to steal land from the native monarchs. "Marshalls Hayo and Tayo"—Forest and Fever—are the Malagasy style their main defences, were always, however, too much for the invaders, and thus it happened that in 1861 the French were the only foreigners who had even a semblance of proprietary rights in the country. Even these rights, had, during the Napoleonic wars, lapsed to England, and were confirmed to us by the Congress of Vienna; but, by a treaty passed in 1817, they were renounced by us in favour of Radama I. on the sole condition that he should suppress the export slave trade in his dominions. This left Madagascar in the absolute possession of the Malagasy. The Jesuit missionaries, however, managed to rouse such hatred that, in 1815, an ill-advantaged Anglo-French attack was made on the port of Tamatave. Meantime, the French contrived to seize the Islands of Nosibe and St. Mary, which they still hold, and to exercise a quasi-protectorate over the Sakalava country on the mainland. But the claim was never acknowledged by the Malagasy Government, who have invariably refused to permit foreigners to buy land, and, as late as 1865, paid a million of francs to a French Company by way of compensation for the repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Radama I. The Protectorate about which we are now hearing so much was obtained from the Sakalava tribe during a brief rebellion against their rulers, and was unquestionably null and void, and as such has been regarded, up till now, by both the French and Malagasy Governments. Finally, as it set the matter at rest for ever, a Treaty was entered into in 1868 by which the absolute sovereignty of Queen Rasoherina over the entire island was conceded by Napoleon III.'s plenipotentiaries, and the French having thus formally renounced their old claims, the history of the whole affair was beginning to be forgotten, until it was necessary to soothe an *amour propre*, wounded in Egypt, by what a few weeks ago seemed likely to be an easy victory over the defenceless Malagasy. Naturally, it may be asked, how an act, compared with which the Tunisian episode was almost honourable, is to be reconciled with the wording of a Treaty which acknowledges the indefeasible right of the Malagasy to their own country? The answer is simple. The Treaty cannot be denied; but we are told that both it and a preliminary one, signed in 1863, "were badly worded," and let it in doubt whether Radama II. and Rasoherina were Sovereigns of the whole island or only of the Hovas. It is upon this generous plea that the French nation, which piques itself on the punctilious honour with which it conducts its public transactions, proposes to justify what the world at large must regard as an act of political piracy. It is difficult to believe that such a miserable quibble as this is put forward by the Ministers of a great nation, or that their conduct will be condoned by public opinion. As well might it be affirmed that the Queen of Great Britain is only Sovereign of the Anglo-Saxons, and not of the Welsh, the Irish, and the Highland Celts. Considering that the first and only object of the Treaties in question was to deprive Europeans of the least semblance of claim to an inch of Malagasy soil, and to settle once and for all the absolute right of the Hova Sovereign to exercise his ancient authority over the entire island, it is mere trifling to affirm that the wording of the compact leaves any doubt on that question. As a matter of fact, the Treaty is very explicit on this very point. In the document, which is signed by the French Consul, as Special Commissioner of the Emperor, and ratified by Napoleon III., the words "La Reine de Madagascar" occur repeatedly, and ever since the present Queen began to reign she had been addressed, not as "La Reine des Hovas," but as "Sa Majesté Ratsirakoa, Reine de Madagascar," and treated as such without any possible reservation. The Sakalavas are one of the finest of the numerous semi-independent tribes that inhabit Madagascar, and acknowledge, in a half-protesting way, the Government of the Hovas, or ruling race, who are most properly, in Malay origin. In so extensive an island, permeated by few and very rough roads, without railways or petty rebellion, or *métiés* dignified by that name, are frequent, for any length of time, refused allegiance to the Hova Government, and have long paid their tribute with the most pacific regularity. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that a Protectorate must be established over the North-West Coast, "in order"—to quote the *naïve* remarks of the *Liberté*—that "our faithful allies, the Sakalavas, may not be tributary to the Hovas." For, not being tributary to the Hovas, they are openly threatened; and, though the official world is still silent, it is hard to believe that there would be so much loud talk in the semi-official press if the fugitive of the Government had not received their instructions. It is no part of our duty to counsel the French Government to act circumspectly in this matter. The sanctity of Treaties, as the Conquerors of Tunis must be aware, is not quite so great as it once was. But there are certain depositions on friendly nations that are apt to arouse an indignation which no country can afford to disregard. We also, have interests in Madagascar, and we are not inclined to see these wantonly infringed. Moreover, France must remember that M. Baudais is not the only Consul in the island. The United States representative

has expressed his indignation at recent acts, and, what may interest President Grévy more, Herr Kock is in this case at one with his colleagues in resenting an injury to seriously injure German trade with Western Madagascar.—Standard.

THE LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR.

Mr. Childers has seized on a legitimate opportunity to make the most of recent War Office exploits as exemplified in the rapid Egyptian campaign. He has replied to a letter enclosing a copy of eulogistic resolutions adopted by his constituents early in October. The answer is dated Tuesday, and so we are enabled to publish it to-day, so that no time has been lost in giving all of us the benefit of reading the War Minister's "song of triumph." We need scarcely say that the document will fall like a bombshell in the long service camp, if there are really any serious persons, military or otherwise, to live in its claims. Mr. Childers, so far as the test applied to the Army extends—and obviously it cannot be regarded as crucial—is perfectly justified in his nearly unqualified remarks. To an administrator, burdened by a big responsibility, there must have been a positive luxury in the sensation that he could truly tell the world how, within seven weeks after the expedition had been sanctioned by Parliament, the army had landed, the enemy had been dispersed, and the capital of Egypt surrendered. It records an almost unexampled stroke of good fortune, which, we are often reminded, frequently follows, on the heels of forethought, decision, and skill. We read with satisfaction that, including the troops at sea, no fewer than forty-one thousand men had been equipped for service, "without the embodiment of a single Militia regiment, and with the aid of less than one-fifth of our Reserves." Still more gratifying is it to have authoritative assurance—though how the new Radical school will like it we do not know—that more than eighty thousand soldiers "could be despatched from this country, leaving an ample force at home, within a month of the expedition being approved by Parliament; and that so large an effort could be made without its being necessary to embody more than half the Militia, or to embody more than half the Militia, or to embody more than half the Militia." These are striking results of the reforms effected during the last twelve years by the aid of both parties in the State. The "new organisation" which made the triumphs of Mr. Childers possible should in reality have become, by this time, an old organisation. Lord Cardwell's schemes should have been rigorously carried out from the first, and at no moment, after they had been initiated, should the country have been without a large number of full battalions ready to embark at a few hours' notice. Perhaps the famous speech of Sir Frederick Roberts, one of the most distinguished patriotic acts ever performed by a soldier, brought the truth frankly home to the official mind. Mr. Childers showed how he appreciated an honest utterance by raising the limit of service and beginning at once to bring up the infantry battalions to an effective degree of strength. The value of his decisive action is shown by the remark that had the Egyptian trouble occurred at a later period "the battalions of the line would have been in so efficient a condition as to render unnecessary any call on the Reserve when they embarked." We trust the lesson taught will not be forgotten in some "cold fit" of economy; that the Minister will be supported in his resolve which he expressed in 1880; and that he will be enabled by a patriotic Parliament to attain his first object, which he said was to maintain our regular forces in the highest state of efficiency. The campaign, we are glad to see, though so strikingly successful, has yielded its crop of useful experiences. There are "weak points" which a serious struggle would make patent. The Minister is to be congratulated on his determination to profit by the past, and prepare for future contingencies of a more arduous character, and we heartily hope the country will back him up when he sets about redeeming the recorded pledge.—Daily Telegraph.

THE FATE OF ARABI.

There seems to be some danger that the public interest in Arabi may be diverted from the real point at issue. That point is not whether Arabi shall or shall not be defended by English counsel, which is a mere detail, but whether or not Arabi shall be executed by the Egyptian Government, either as a rebel or as a criminal accused of massacre or incendiarism whose guilt has not been established by satisfactory evidence. That Arabi will not be executed as an insurgent war, we think, he taken for granted. If the Khedive had made him a captive of his own bow and spear he might have treated him as he pleased. But the Egyptian Government cannot expect to command our services without losing to some extent its right to deal as it pleased with its revolted officers. The fact that Arabi had sufficient following in the country to necessitate the introduction of a foreign force removed him from the category of those mutineers whose lives are forfeit from the mere fact of their mutiny. Arabi was our prisoner, and we cannot divert ourselves from responsibility for his fate. The Government, we may take it, partly from the force of this argument, and partly from a conviction that public opinion will not tolerate the execution of Arabi as a rebel, have determined that Arabi shall neither be shot nor hanged as a punishment for his rebellion. That, we say, may be regarded as fixed and all who are anxious about Arabi's fate may set their minds at rest on that score. But, if Arabi cannot be shot as a rebel, he may be executed as a murderer. There is no need of a trial to prove him a rebel and a murderer. That he is a rebel as a matter of law is indisputable. His trial, then, must be chiefly directed to the decision of the question whether or not he is to be regarded as guilty of massacre and incendiarism. But it is unfortunately too true that no reliance can be placed on the impartiality of the Egyptian court before whom he has to plead. What, then, must be done? The demand that an English counsel should be allowed to defend Arabi seems to be singularly inadequate, and not only inadequate, but surrounded by disadvantages which should not be needlessly incurred. If the Egyptian tribunal is determined to convict Arabi, it would be absurd to imagine that the pleadings of an English barrister will divert them from that purpose. The difference between English and Egyptian ideas of evidence would lead to constant disputes, which

would bring the trial to a deadlock from which it could only be rescued by the constant intervention of the British Consul-General. The whole, the demand that Arabi's defence shall be conducted by an English barrister seems calculated to provoke the maximum of opposition for the minimum of advantage, and had much better be abandoned. A much simpler and more efficacious method of preventing a miscarriage of justice would be to give the Egyptian Government to understand that, although they can try Arabi in their own way, no capital sentence shall be executed until the decision of the court has been reviewed by what will be practically an English tribunal. Whether this can be best gained by insisting that Arabi shall have a right of appeal to a mixed court, in which his captors shall be represented, or that the minutes of the evidence taken at the trial shall be submitted to the review of the British authorities, is a matter of detail which can be arranged on the spot. But, whatever may be the finding of the court, we may regard it as certain that no sentence of death will be executed until it has been passed in review by the Khedive; and when we say that we mean that the Khedive will take care to commute the sentence unless he is advised by Sir Edward Malet, that the evidence on which it was pronounced was sufficient to carry conviction to an English judge and an English jury. There are difficulties, no doubt, in the way of adopting this solution of the difficulty, but it is at least an adequate solution, which is more than can be said for the alternative proposals, and it is, at least, as free from legal difficulties as any other that can be named.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVÉ.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Wednesday evening: "The Khedive, Cherif Pacha Riaz Pacha, and, indeed, the whole Ministry, continue to express the deepest gratification at the result of Arabi's trial. The personages received yesterday, Christian and Turk alike, without exception, would have been obliged to clear out baggage from Egypt. All hope, however, that the British Government will insist upon foreign advisers appearing at Arabi's trial, has been abandoned. Difficulties may arise, and already a French advocate, who is a member of the French Chamber, has applied to act for the prisoners. That the native Court constituted to try Arabi is acting with fairness is certified by the fact that the representative of the Ministry was present at the proceedings. Arabi Pacha is free to choose his defenders from a list of eighty native advocates which has been submitted to him. Daker Pacha's army reorganisation scheme, which will involve the employment of several thousand men, will be brought before the Council of Ministers to-morrow. I hear from the Minister of Finance that the payment of the coupon of the United Debt falling due on the 1st proximo is already assured from the ordinary revenue."

The reports of the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, accusing British officers and soldiers of cruelty to the enemy's wounded after Tel-el-Kebir, were received here by today's mail, and have excited the most ardent indignation among the public. The indignation is expressed with the greatest courtesy and hospitality at the British camp, and this he has repaid by foul slanders. Having followed immediately behind our troops into the enemy's lines, and seen on many occasions acts of humanity towards the Egyptian wounded and prisoners, I can personally affirm that the statements of the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* are lies. On the 9th of September this person stood by my side, and watched the British troops carrying off the wounded, and he saw the Egyptian wounded being carried off to hospital, and observed that they were treated with precisely the same kindness and care. I am unable to understand what motive the correspondent can have had for these gratuitous and unfounded slanders.

I had the honor of an interview with the Khedive to-day. He appeared strongly impressed with the necessity for condign punishment being inflicted upon the rebel leader who had brought ruin upon the country. In answer to my remark that the issue of the difficulty might have been found by the issue of a proclamation, immediately after the suppression of the rebellion, granting a general amnesty, excepting only a few leaders, who might have been handed over to the British authorities, he said that he was not prepared to spare this man, who had already been in force the counter after the suppression of the rebellion, granting a general amnesty, excepting only a few leaders, who might have been handed over to the British authorities, he said that he was not prepared to spare this man, who had already been in force the counter after the suppression of the rebellion, granting a general amnesty, excepting only a few leaders, who might have been handed over to the British authorities, he said that he was not prepared to spare this man, who had already been in force the counter after the suppression of the rebellion, granting a general amnesty, excepting only a few leaders, who might have been 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PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.

There may, perhaps, in such a scene
Some recollection
Of days that once have happy been
Then you'll remember me

At the close of the ceremony Canon Duckworth conducted Mm. . . . who was accompanied by Count de Haro (Balfe's grandson) to the place close by where the memorial slab had been erected. The ceremony was in no way unpretentious, but its very simplicity was so impressive, that even the few among the present who were evidently affected by the loving recollections of the man which the occasion recalled. Having unveiled the tablet, Canon Duckworth delivered a brief address on the career of Balfe, and his claims to commemoration by his countrymen. He dwelt upon the characteristic qualities of the dead composer's music, and remarked that the mantle of an abounding melodiousness did not seem to have descended upon the shoulders of any of the laborious innovators who were to follow in the career of the future. He compared Balfe with Chas. Dickens as a benefactor of the masses, a minister of the purest delight and recreation to his countrymen of every rank, and predicted that his simple flowing ballads, so full of mingled sadness and other hearts'—those of this generation. The visitors then slowly separated.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION

THE NEW IRISH PROGRAMME.

The Economist says:—The real interest of the Conference lies in the fact that it formally and publicly repudiated the ideas of Mr. Davitt in favour of those of Mr. Parrell. We need scarcely say that we have no desire to see the adoption of Mr. Parrell's scheme for the wholesale creation of an artificial peasant proprietary at the risk of the State, or of his interpretation of the true meaning of Healy's classism. But even these, which, Home Rule apart, may be considered the most revolutionary items in his programme, can hardly be said to be outside the pale of Parliamentary discussion, when we remember that the one is borrowed direct from the report of a Committee of Tory peers, and that the other is founded upon a dictum of Mr. Gladstone. It is the same with the other objects of the new League. It seems strange at first that Mr. Parrell's programme, which, sagacious as it may be, is certainly tame and unambitious, should have been accepted with substantial unanimity by a body professing to represent all the extreme and irreconcilable

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The *Spectator* is of opinion that the very first task of the British Ministry, and it will prove the most difficult, must be to educate its followers and its subjects and its agents in Egypt itself in the conviction that the Foreign Office has no right to compel a "self-governed State" to do justice to its own subjects, either in the British way or any other. That will be a hard lesson to learn, because English electors will allege that as they furnish the Khedive with power they are responsible for the use of it; but as they have decided—probably wisely, and certainly from a deep feeling of generosity—not to govern, they must learn it.

EGYPT.—THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* has reason to believe that the following will constitute the chief counts in the indictment against Arabi:

- 1.—Having, in violation of the rights of nations, hoisted the white flag at Alexandria and under cover thereof raised the cry of religious intolerance, to induce the city to fire and pillage.
- 2.—Having excited the Egyptians to arms against the Khedive.
- 3.—Having continued the war notwithstanding the news of peace.
- 4.—Having incited to civil war, devastation, massacre and pillage in Egyptian territory.
- 5.—Having aided the Egyptian Government to make a formal offer to Sir E. Malet to leave the trial of Arabi in British hands, and

have reason to believe (says the con-

spondence of the *Times*) that the plan for the suppression of the Control emanates from the Sheriff. The Control has lessened taxation by two and a quarter millions yearly, and has still further lightened taxation by readjustment of incidence, it has abolished kourbash, protected the fellah from extortion and corrupt officials, and, from an Egyptian point of view only it has conferred more benefit on the people than any single reform, of all which, in fact, it was the origin and essence.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The transport *Assyrion Monarch*, with Howland Cavalry on board, was, after a passage of fourteen days from Alexandria, berthed in the South Dock of the West India Docks at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and within an hour the troops of the transport were disembarking at the adjoining wharf. It was not expected that the vessel would reach the docks until the afternoon, and under Admiralty orders arrangements had been made to have her docked by the evening tide. The passage was, however, so rapid, that the men were more quickly ashore than had been anticipated. At that port the artillery detachment and staff officers went ashore. In order to facilitate the homeward progress of the transport, Messrs. John Palsent, jun., and Co., the managers of the *Assyrion Monarch* having off Spithead in a fog, immediately after sailing the fog lifted, and a smart run completed the passage, Gravesend being reached at four o'clock this morning.

The berth occupied by the *Assyrion Monarch* is now occupied by the *Clytina*. The *Assyrion Monarch* was moored, the latter having now been removed to the opposite side of the docks. The following troops have been brought to London by the *Assyrion Monarch*—namely, 1st Life Guards: 8 officers, 100 men; 1st Buffs: 13 officers, 100 men; Horse Guards Blues: 20 officers, eighteen men, and 200 men. The vessel also brought from Alexandria the siege train of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 2 officers and 123 men, who have been landed at Portsmouth. The two companies which were brought to the Thames. There were also landed at Portsmouth six officers of the staff, including General Dury Lowe, C.B.; and there are still on board nineteen men also belonging to the staff, twelve horses and four mules, the Army Veterinary Corps. The troops will land tomorrow, and will proceed to the Hyde Park Barracks by the following route:—Leaving the South West India Dock at 12.30 p.m. they will pass along Commercial-road, then by the Strand, and will be met at the end of the Strand by Queen Victoria-street, the Thames Embankment, and Northumberland-avenue across Trafalgar-square to Pall-mall, continuing their march by way of St. James's street, Piccadilly, and White-church-lane to the barracks in Hyde Park. The *Assyrion Monarch* troopship arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning with 248 invalids and wounded being treated to different corps, and three officers and seventy-four marines and seamen. The wounded and invalids were disembarked during the voyage, and there were no deaths. The *Tyne* also brought twenty women and thirty-six children.

The following is an additional list of expected arrivals at Portsmouth:—The *Teviot* with siege train, October 25, the *Olympic* with 240 of the Seaforth Highlanders, October 30; and the *Ascalon*, with the 17th company of the Commissariat and Transport Corps.

THE PUSEY MEMORIAL.—The first meeting of the Pusey Memorial Committee was held at Kettle College last week, and it was announced that £1,000 had been received. However, been contributed by Canon Liddell. The first public meeting in support of the fund will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) be held in London on Nov. 16, at the town roasts, where the Marquis of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has consented to take the chair, and it is hoped to obtain Prime Minister's attendance. The desire of many Dr. Pusey's Oxford friends is to make his library for the use of the theological students, and also to provide for the seven hundred Egyptian girls whom he supported, who worked a private press for the printing of his works.

international grounds. He considered ground on which they could defend

delivered lectures on African Missions. In the garb of a parson he obtained a quantity of goods from an endless number

a quan- | as s ought to be authorised to app
of peo- | " friend."—*Law Journal*.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

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LONDON, OCTOBER 23-24, 1882.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Whatever may be thought of the flimsy excuses offered for conquest in Algeria or in Tunis, there can be no doubt that in French rule in these places means a distinct advance in everything that can add to the dignity or happiness of man. Settled rule, just laws, increased wealth, spring up like new plants in the path of European or Western civilisation, when African or Asiatic communities are finally subdued by the valour and ruled by the skill of the West. If we consider the means and the methods of the conquest, and the new régime in all these cases, we find, both as regards India, Algeria, and Central Asia, black conquest, no literary whitewash can possibly obliterate, but the broad and final result is invariably good. The alien despotism that ever flourished, provided it has force at its back, is less cruel in its incidence on a people than the continued anarchy and corruption which prevail among decaying or primitive nations or tribes. Therefore, there can be no real regret that Tunis is to follow Algeria and take its place in the path of progress. For France itself it may be unwise to increase her territory and augment the number of Mohammedans under her rule. Algeria has been a costly white elephant. The old idea that it supplied an excellent school for the Army has been in recent years signally disproved. The Russian Army that beat Austria in 1866 was soldiers to a man entirely new to actual war; the French troops they defeated in 1870 had been trained in Algeria, and, according to many observers, brought into European campaigns the carelessness that was safe when Arabs were their only foes. On the surface it would appear that Algeria and Tunis are to France what India is to us. The resemblance, however, is superficial. Our great dependency does much more than pay its way. The pensions remitted to England amount to nearly yearly millions, while a portion of our Army is always in the East. Algeria, on the other hand, has cost France vast sums from failure to last in wars, public works, and general administration. To increase our possessions may be part of the necessity forced also on us in the East; for our frontiers have proved elastic again and again. But while we add to a paying concern France extends an unprofitable business. Were we to imitate in Egypt the Tunisian policy of France, the course marked out by her example is pretty clear. We should have to make with the Khedive a treaty such as M. Duclerc has arranged with the Bey. He would have to give us a fixed civil list, and to return land over to our civilians and soldiers the collection of taxes, the administration of justice, and the defence of the country. Foreign consuls in Cairo and Alexandria would communicate with his Highness through an English Resident, and we should take up on ourselves the whole receipt of the revenues and the whole burden of the debt. It would be well for England and well for the Egyptians if the pear were ripe enough to allow of such a disposition of it. Lord Granville, however, probably finds that there are difficulties in our way which did not attend the path of M. Duclerc. Egypt is not, like Tunis, a country almost quite detached from Turkey, whose vague pretensions were only imperfectly recognised. She is not a treaty law, a fixed part of the Ottoman Empire. The European colonies in Egypt are large; and all the Great Powers have a diplomatic and real interest in the country. The land has been for generations a field for international rivalry, and every political step taken by the banks of the Nile awakens an echo in every Cabinet in Europe. It is for this reason that our recent war—though insignificant if we simply consider our actual foes—was momentous if we remember that we directly disregarded the sovereignty of the Sultan and indirectly ignored the pretensions of all the other Great Powers. In the "Iliad" the siege of Troy is lifted above the mortal struggle by the attitude of the gods, who look down with every emotion on the narrow field. So Tel-el-Kebir was illustrious because Europe and Princes and Prime Ministers watched the issue. Our hands, therefore, are not as free as those of the French in their obscure corner of Africa. Nor are our necessities as great. We have no territory marching with Egypt, and even if we were as inventive as our neighbours, we could not transform the Bedouins into Khroumirs. Then we do not want to rule the land. It is enough for England to keep others out, and the French our virtual and understood protectorate Egypt will remain what Spain has been satirically called—an advanced part of Africa. When, however, we assent to the virtual annexation of Tunis, it would become France's agree to our much more moderate pretensions on the Nile. Such a compromise is certainly "on the cards," and if Lord Granville fails to carry it out, we can only apply to him Shakespeare's doubtful compliment, "Thou wert not wont to be so dull."—*Daily Telegraph*.

The *St. James's Gazette* says with reference to the alleged Secret Treaty between France and Tunis:—Over this transaction, which it would be now absurd to criticise seriously, there are some things to be said which must strike everybody who has paid attention to the attitude of our neighbours during the

Egyptian campaign. We have had a great deal of excited talk about the designs of England upon Egypt. We have heard no less of some very anxious and patriotic associations of British capital and British selfishness not to speak of British perfidy. Some of the most vigorous of the assaults on England appeared in newspapers which enjoy the credit of being perfectly well acquainted with the conduct of affairs in France. If they had that knowledge, then all we can say is that their violence against England testifies loudly to their histrionic abilities. As to the Government itself, it may be remembered that during all these three or four months it has maintained an attitude of calmness which seemed magnanimity carried to the point of stolidity. Here, then, we have the explanation of the mystery. Many of us have been troubled with ourselves, it is now clear, without reason, about compensation for Egypt. We have asked ourselves whether we have not endangered the stability of the French alliance by our independent action in Egypt, by kind of action which, though taken by Mr. Gladstone, was at least open to the suspicion of being inspired by British interests. All this anxiety proves to have been superfluous. The French interests in North Africa had no need to be looked after. France had a very shrewd device for protecting herself; and it must have amused M. Duclerc and his colleagues knowing what they knew, to read our fervent expressions of regret lest by any conduct of our own in Egypt we had forfeited the confidence of France. Even before our Egyptian policy had taken shape, we could take any definite shape the French Government had already decided compensation in North Africa for any possible extension of British influence in Egypt. The point is, in this respect at least, fortunate—that it relieves us from all further anxiety in regard to French susceptibilities, and ought to resolve the doubts which seem still to perplex our Government as to what extent British authority shall be established in Egypt.

EGYPT

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Monday :

Professor Schweinfurth communicates the following news from the Sudan :—Last June 6,000 Egyptian soldiers, without provisions and tired, were surrounded by the followers of the prophet, or false prophet, and massacred. The news of September 15 is as follows :—Abdel-Kader is in despair at not receiving reinforcements. He asks for Remingtons and ammunition. Khartoum is fortified, he says, the soldiers are demoralized, and he expects the capture of the city secretly, adhering to the Mahdi. Eight thousand soldiers are believed to have perished in the combats of September 15. El Obeid, capital of Kordofan, has been 10 days besieged. Its capture is expected, and an attack on Gondokoro is planned. Communication with Darfur has ceased. The Shattuzai tribe alone remains faithful. Berber and Dongola are tranquil, but uncertain. Dr. Schweinfurth's informants may possibly have somewhat exaggerated the facts, but the gravity of the situation, which, he declares, dwarfs into insignificance Arab's miserable little revolt. The general belief throughout Islam is that the new prophet will be revealed on the 20th of Moharrar, the 1st of the next month. If these tribes carry Khartoum, they may, in Dr. Schweinfurth's opinion, raise the entire upper country. As there seems some anxiety to understand the nationality of this movement, it is directed against the Egyptians, and that the troops defeated and massacred are Arab's Egyptian soldiers of the Sudan, who, in consequence of the recent movements of Arabi, have been left without sufficient resources, means, and confidence. The military revolution, now called national patriotism, was the refusal of the Egyptian regiments to go to the Sudan.

Arabi has been occupied the whole of the day with his communications regarding defence, and has not been translated before trial. He is confident, and expresses his intention of making a clean breast of everything. Some startling disclosures are anticipated. He says that events have proved to him the necessity of hoping in any case for a movement, or of submitting to the Sultan, and that Egypt's future happiness necessitates the virtual government of the country by the English. I have reason to believe that the entire proceedings may be stopped by a decree of exile against the ruler, and the army, and the people. The rest, but I doubt whether the need for this course has not passed.

The correspondent of the *Standard at Cairo* telegraphed on Monday evening—"The first day of the Courban Bairam, and all official work is in consequence suspended, and Cairo is holding high holiday. The Khedive had a grand Reception at Ghezireh Palace, at which all the State Officials and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. Until the next day, when the solemn ceremonies, no business of any importance will be transacted. Arabi is preparing a memorandum vindicating his public proceedings from February of last year up to the time when he surrendered to the British troops. He has drawn up a long list of documents which he has sent to the Egyptian Foreign and War Offices in order to secure his defence. His Counsel have not yet received the minutes of the proceedings and copies of the evidence taken, which should by this time, according to official promises, have been in their hands. The opinion is fast gaining ground among Ministers, and among the British and possible consequences of the trial, will recommend the Khedive at the eleventh hour to put a stop to the proceedings by the proclamation of a general amnesty, sentencing only the chief leaders of the rebellion to exile from Egypt. Doctor Schweinfurth, the African explorer, has received orders from the Sultan, according to which the army of the False Prophet continues to carry everything before it. It is now marching along the White Nile, and has reached the neighbourhood of Khartoum and threatens to lay siege to that city. The greatest panic prevails there. Government are absolutely powerless. These reports, which are probably only an exaggerated version of the state of things prevailing early in September.

MACHINE GUNS IN WARFARE—The principal Staff officers, including Sir Garnet Wolsley, have been so favourably impressed with the splendid performances of the machine guns employed by the naval Brigade in Egypt, that the War Office authority will be now strongly recommended to consider the desirability of putting field machine guns to a practical test. It is being adopted as an adjunct to our present field equipment. At the bombardment of Alexandria the practice of the machine guns was so effective that they were highly commended by the British and the Naval officers who speak of the Gatlings and Nordenfeldts in the very highest terms. It is felt by all competent critics that occasion might arise when machine guns would be of considerable value to an army in the field. So many improvements have been introduced in the guns themselves since they first came to notice in the Franco-German war that a Staff of infantry officers are of opinion that the question should be gone into and discussed by an independent committee.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The officers of the 1st Life Guards entered on the first non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment in the Riding-house at Hyde-park Barracks on Monday night, the walls draped in red and yellow sashes, the roof decorated with garlands, and the walls hung with a number of lamps, the building made a handsome banquetting hall. After the usual loyal toasts, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Duncombe, commanding the regiment, proposed "The 1st Life Guards," and said that the behaviour of the Household Cavalry in Egypt would perhaps have discredited the name of the regiment, because it was black, and it was no good for war. Other toasts followed, and it was late before the men turned to quarters.

The great event at Portsmouth on Monday was the arrival of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Le Grand, in the *City of Paris*, the population on board still numbering over half a million. After having been ashore for one hour, and when the transport steamed into harbour about 11 the marines were received with enthusiastic and continued demonstrations of welcome. There are many reasons why their presence would have been so warmly welcomed by the people of Portsmouth and Portsmouth. They are neighbours and fellow-townsmen; they are closely identified with both services; and there exists an universal impression in the dockyard towns that in all our recent wars they have borne the brunt of the fighting, and denied themselves the opportunity of distinguishing themselves. There is the important factor that the Marines have borne the burden of the fight in Egypt, and that their conduct under fire has been pre-eminently excellent. Their discipline and courage. As the Duke of Cambridge remarked at Chatham, the Royal Marine Battalion was "the largest battalion engaged, and they had a greater number killed than all other battalions." It is also proved the services which they rendered. It is thus easy to understand why the Marines should have received a cordial welcome home by the people among whom they reside. But the demonstration probably also arose from the fact that the men sang as they came ashore songs that would have anticipated. As the *City of Paris* entered the harbour, the *St. Vincent*, the *Duke of Wellington*, and other ships of war manned the guns, and other vessels, such as the *Thames*, *Tyne*, and others, which was allowed the exceptional privilege of playing in the dockyard, planted itself on the Pitch Horse and welcomed them with—"The British Grenadiers." The Rule Britannia, familiar strains, the transport had on board two half battalions belonging to the Portsmouth and Chatham divisions, Royal Marines, making a total of 23 officers and 531 non-commissioned officers and men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones (Commandant), Lieut.-Colonel Le Grand, Captains Frampton, Bloxland, Cross, Heathcote, Coffin, Edye, and Harrows, and Lieutenants Roche, Darling, Honey, Cochrane, Plumbie, Stevens. There also on board Captain Sturgeon, Lieutenant Veal and 37 men of the Army Postal Corps, for the Tower of London; Captain Knecker, Lieutenant Crumplin, and 60 men of the Commissariat General, and 10 men of the Buffs, and 10 men belonging to the 5th Dragoon Guards. As soon as the

On the morning of 12th June, the troops landed they were formed into companies on the jetty, and after answering a roll-call, they formed in fours and marched through the principal gate, headed by their own band and the bands of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the Royal Marine Infantry, and the pipers of the Royal Highlanders. This arrangement was an afterthought, as it was at first intended to convey them across to the Royal Clarence Victualing-yard, where they were to be landed, and would have relieved the troops from a great amount of popular pressure. But it would have circumvented the demonstrations and have deprived the public of considerable gratification. The decorations on the Portsmouth pier were of the most brilliant. The intention of the Mayor was to entertain the Royal Marine Artillery and seamen of the Fleet at a banquet on the arrival of the *Bolivar*, the Mayor had recommended that the liberality of the Government should be met by the entertainment of the troops by the Royal Marine Artillery.

There were, however, a great variety of flags along the route, the floating bridge. It was with difficulty that the Marines could force a way through the dense throng which took possession of the pier, through which took possession of the pier, to the Gunwharf; and their troubles here were nothing in comparison to the enthusiastic and patriotic obfuscation which they encountered as soon as, after crossing the harbour, they came upon their own ground, and they were met by their own cheering and waving themselves at the head of the column.

The whole of the High-street was draped and overhung with flags, while at the entrance a triumphal arch had been erected bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome, Royal Marines, Kassarissin, 'Tis all our own doing." The whole of the High-street was draped and overhung with flags, while at the entrance a triumphal arch had been erected bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome, Royal Marines, Kassarissin, 'Tis all our own doing." The whole of the High-street was draped and overhung with flags, while at the entrance a triumphal arch had been erected bearing the inscriptions, "Welcome, Royal Marines, Kassarissin, 'Tis all our own doing."

At this point Mr. Charles Mumby and his colleagues of the Alverstoke Local Board of Health had stationed themselves with the object of representing Colonel Le Grand, and they were not, however, until after a hard and obstinate struggle that sufficient space for the formality could be cleared. The police were utterly incapable of dealing with the mob, and it was not until Colonel Le Grand, who, with Colonel Meade, had been in the head of the troops, had succeeded in putting in four companies of Marines between the multitude and their representatives that the proceedings were enabled to take place. The address, which was then made by Mr. Charles Mumby, after a suitable reply by Colonel Le Grand, the troops were again formed into fours and headed by the bands of their own corps and the Berkshire Regiment, marched along the High-street, where the men were afterwards entertained at dinner by the messmates.

As soon as the *Calabria* had been cleared out and drawn away from the jetty, the *Arab*, which had arrived at Spithead in the meantime, was ready to take her place: she accordingly steamed into harbour in the evening, and remained there for a few days. The *Arab* left Alexandria on the 12th inst., and had four deaths on board during the passage home—namely, Private Davis, Cornwall Light Infantry; Gunner Rogers, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lance Corporal Payne, Royal Artillery; and Leading Seaman McAlpine. She has on board 295 invalids and 45 men in health. The following officers were also granted passages, of whom 223 were invalids on starting, but all are, with one exception, now able to join their friends at home: Lieutenant-General Hamley, Major Moynaux, Major Legard, Lieutenant Cordington, and Lieutenant Williamson, all of the General Staff; Colonel Chavis, in command of troops; Captain Davis, Assistant Surgeon-General; Major-General D'Eyncourt, 1st Berks; Captain Chapman, Cameron Highlanders; Major Cottingham, Royal Artillery; Major Ferret, 1st Shropshire; Lieutenant Adams, Royal Artillery; Major Irish, Fusiliers; Lieutenant Lyn, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Lyne, Army Hospital Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland, Surgeon Major Time, Major Carrie, Royal Artillery Captain Day, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Gerdin, 19th Hussars; Major Gifford, 1st Devonshire; Lieutenant Colvin, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieutenant Burke, Bengal Lancers; Captain Jervis, 7th Dragoon Guards; Veterinary Surgeon Smith, 1st Cavalry; Major Forbes, Army Pay Department; Lieutenant Sykes, Indian Army; Captain

Lye, Royal Irish Rifles; Captain Henley, Royal Rifles, and Surgeons Connolly and Reynolds. After discharging the *Arab* will return to Alexandria to bring home the 63rd Regiment.

the *City of New York*, which left Alexandria on the 7th inst, with the head-quarters and the second portion of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and arrived at Spithhead on Sunday morning, was brought alongside the railway jetty in Portsmouth Dockyard on Monday morning. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Maitland, M.C., of the 1st Cavalry Division, invalidated home, met the regiment at Portsmouth. The wing brought to England by the *City of New York* consisted of Majors Dean and Bennett, Captains Sandye, Darby, and Atherton, Lieutenants Wilson, Orr-Ewing, Meyors, Harrison, Cunningham, Gilling, and Gifford, and 100 men. The 2nd wing, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Atherton, and adjutant Willoughby, Quartermaster Williams, Surgeon-Major Barrow, Veterinary Surgeon Ma Jhevs, Paymaster Lane, seven warrant officers, 16 sergeants, and 234 men. The only death which occurred on the passage was that of Private Rorrison. The weather was so rough that the ship was obliged to anchor in the Bay of Biscay, the motion of the ship telling very severely on the horses. Out of a total of 260, 41 died, including six officers, chargers. As soon as possible the horses were got on-shore, and were walked to the railway siding at Fratton, whence the wing was conveyed to Shoeburyness and taken on to the barracks. The commander was told to state that the adjutant, Major and Colonel Shaw-Hellier, so far from objecting to a reception being accorded to the regiment by the people of Brighton, is only anxious that it should not take place prematurely. He considers it undesirable that, as the regiment is arriving in drillets, the reception should take place until the troops are in full uniform. He has therefore been agreed to accord the welcome to the troops on the same day as that on which it is proposed to give a banquet to the officers.

The Duke of Cambridge has decided to visit Plymouth and inspect the men who have returned from Egypt, and who form the troops in garrison.

The Egyptian battalion of the Royal Marine division of Plymouth were entertained at a party, composed by the inhabitants of Stonehouse on Monday. At 2 the men marched to the St. George's hall headed by their band. The streets, which were gaily decorated, were crowded with spectators. The guests included Mr. Pileston, M.P., and Captain Price, M.C., and the Mayors of Plymouth and of Devonport. The band consisted of the 2nd Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, which arrived in Port-mouth harbour on Sunday night in the *Calabria*, disembarked on Monday, and was forwarded to Coventry. The battery consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Borradaile, Captain Vabor, Lieutenants Hermann and Hunier, Ensigns de la Roche and de la Roche, and 118 men. The number of horses was 140,36, having died on the passage.

The N Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery arrived at Coventry on Monday night from Portsmouth and were received with great enthusiasm, the citizens turning out by thousands to give them a hearty welcome, although they did not arrive until nearly 11 o'clock at night.

MALIGNERS OF ENGLAND

Why are so many foreigners ready to jump at every opportunity of discouraging England? The bitter comments of the now famous correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* on the conduct of our army in Egypt are only another reminder of a certain unpleasant willingness of the majority of errors and shortcomings of England. If all the charges made by that *Cologne Gazette* had been as well founded as the worst of them have fortunately proved to be baseless, the pleased alacrity with which the charges were brought would have been very low indeed. The correspondent in question had indeed a peculiar and very intelligible reason for his spleen. Unfortunately for himself and for us, he overleapt himself on the night of Tel-el-Kehir, and only came up when the fight was all over, and he had no man's temper for the day and night he seemed to have ruined the correspondent permanently. The *Gazette* itself, moreover, has never forgiven the British people for having, in defiance of its advice, decided to call Mr. Gladstone's Government to account. So, in the eyes of the *Gazette*, the decision is apparently a very long way off, we must resign ourselves with what equanimity we can to remaining out of favour at Cologne for some time to come. But these are special circumstances. They cannot account for the general ill-will of tons of papers, characterized by depression, and oddly enough, above all the Liberal press, of Germany, in its estimate of the motives of English policy. Things are, no doubt, a little better of late, since the French have begun to carp at us. But the most serious cause of ill-will is the difficulty which is customary in Germany to paint us in the blackest colours. England was not, indeed, roundly abused, as she was, for instance, by a portion of the Italian press. Good straightforward vengeance was not the ordinary reaction of our German neighbours. The taste of the day rather prescribes a calmly cynical attitude, the matter-of-course assumption that one's neighbours must always be actuated by the basest motives. His remark-worthiness is partly responsible for this. There are, however, some notorious for his consistent judgments of his fellow-men as for his skill in dealing with them. German political writers may not be able to catch the diplomatic genius of the master, but they can at least imitate his cynicism. If the Liberal Government of this year most freely take the expense of England, the reason is not far to seek. The Conservative and semi-official press finds full occupation for its spleen in misrepresenting the Liberals. The Opposition organs cannot afford to deal equally severely with the supporters of the Government. They have, therefore, a certain amount of spleen to spare, and England gets the benefit of a good deal of it. There is a certain degree of affectation in this harshness of judgment. In their hearts the German people—or as many of them as concern themselves about the matter—do not care to have us as the language of their public writers might lead people to suppose.

There is some foundation, however, for the journalistic rabies against England in popular dislike; and that dislike is not confined to Germans, but is pretty equally distributed among Continental nations generally. Some of this dislike may be due to a belief in the self-seeking and egotism of English policy, a belief which certain high-minded utterances of British statesmen—Lord Salisbury's account, for instance, of the manner in which we came into possession of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus—have done not a little to confirm. But the dislike in question is shared by many people who care very little about policies and are not over burdened by historical notions, correct or incorrect. It is due in their breasts simply to contact with the ubiquitous travelling Briton. That personage is not hateful to the foreigner. Far from it, he is a citizen of the world, and all which is surely inoffensive, or takes a condescending interest in him, for which the foreigner ought to be grateful. Owing to a strange perversion of his nature, however, the foreigner is of his nature, Indifference and respect for his rights, his habits, his likes and dislikes, are not so far from his own mode of life and converse with him as with an equal. Now, there are various reasons why the travelling Briton, as a rule, cannot or will not oblige him in this respect. In the first place, he is generally quite ignorant of his language, an acquaintance with his tongue, and of the necessity of visiting being regarded as superfluous by many Englishmen. There are, moreover, certain peculiarly English virtues the absence of which in the fo-

designer he cannot get over and the presence of which in himself fills him with a pride in itself justifiable but occasionally inordinate. He is conscious, for instance, that he washes much oftener, and attends divine service, and is more regular in his visits to the sick, with much more regularity than the people, with whom he comes into contact. Now, cleanliness and godliness are no doubt excellent twin virtues. It is only a pity that they should give to their possessor a self-conceit, a self-righteousness, a stumbling-block to friendly intercourse. When unaccompanied, moreover, by other graces of life—and there are other graces—they are not in themselves sufficient to dispel prejudice or win approval. The superior demeanour of the Englishman excites the jealousy of the Frenchman, and the superior civility of the American excites the jealousy of the Englishman. It is not only that we appear so exceedingly well satisfied with ourselves. There are certain advantages we enjoy, and that without apparent merit of our own, which in themselves excite a jealousy that is near akin to hatred. It is not always easy for Englishmen to realize how great a privilege in the eyes of Frenchmen or Germans is that protection from attack and interference which other European peoples have to purchase at so enormous a cost. It is not always easy for them to realize the value of our insular position.

our insular point of view, however the travelling foreigner goes, and more and more the further he goes, he finds the Englishman comfortable and apparently at home, while he is made to feel himself in a strange land, and is treated as such. It is hard for human weakness to bear, and it is made no easier by the fact that, while the foreigner is settling it down to the Englishman's good luck, the Englishman always unquestioningly sets it down to his own misfortune. The Englishman has the idea of it to preach constant homilies to the parallel. And after all it is perhaps this unparalleled fondness for preaching which is the prime cause of the dislike with which we are regarded. To the Englishman, nothing is so important. To him, it is his duty, or he may say travel or trade to colonize for his own pleasure or profit. In his own eyes he has always a civilizing mission. At home, too, he is the self-constituted spiritual adviser of all England. He is a man who will not let anything go without consenting to himself, to buy his wares, for instance, or abstain from interference with his expeditions, for their own moral good. Like other spiritual advisers, moreover, he is not very stingy in offering his abolitionist's penance, which his own character is irreproachable. But it is only in human nature to resent being preached at, and to attempt to retaliate by picking holes in the character of the preacher. Ordinary sinners find scandal about a parson, and sometimes perhaps even try to get up a scandal out of rather flimsy materials.

THE THEFT OF AN EARL'S BODY.

Charles Soutar, a ratecatcher, residing in Aberdeen, was placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, May 27, 1881, charged with having by himself or in concert with others, removed the body of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, from the family vault at Dundeel, Ayrshire, on the night of the 10th of October, 1881. There was a crowded attendance, amongst those present being a considerable number of ladies, who evinced throughout the greatest interest in the proceedings. The productions in the case, sixty-three in number, were taken from the trunk which contained it, and a few of the more bulky articles, were brought into court. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. James Mackay, defended by Mr. Taylor Innes, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, and Mr. William Hay. Evidence having been given as to the loss of the body, John Mowat, overseer at Duncuch House, said that in his opinion two men could have displaced the slab of the vault, put the body in, and returned, without being seen, perhaps, in three hours. James Collier, formerly sawmiller at Duncuch and now a tramway conductor in Glasgow, deposed that he had resided at Duncuch the last thirty years. He knew the prisoner by sight. On May 27, 1881, he had occasion to travel to Aberdeen from Duncuch. He saw Soutar on the top of an omnibus going towards Duncuch. He remembered the circumstance, because Soutar had newly come out of gaol, and he thought his term of imprisonment had not expired. Mrs. Leith, innkeeper, Winton, testified that Soutar alighted at her place at her house on the morning of Friday, May 27, 1881. He went in the direction of the village of Echt and would have to pass Duncuch House. Isabella Leith, or Leggat, a daughter of the above witness, stated that Soutar came to her house the morning after the trial. After getting refreshment he went towards Echt. William S. Lawrie saw Soutar in the inn at Echt in September, 1881, and in conversation Soutar asked if any person had disappeared mysteriously from Echt. Witness said there was none.

any. Soutar replied "Aye, but I was not going on to say that the body of a murdered man. Witness thought Soutar was telling "a parcel of lies"—[laughter]—and did not pay much attention to the story. Soutar's statement was that he saw the dead body, and touched its hand. The head of Eicht, Mitchell, formerly a servant in the inn at Eicht, disposed of hearing Soutar and Lawrie muttering about the body. At that time there had been no mention of the outrage at Dunecht. John Philip, shoemaker, Aberdeen, said that he was apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the removal of Lord Crawford's body. He was liberated in the beginning of March, and shortly afterwards was accosted by Soutar in Castle- street, Aberdeen. Witness did not know him, but the latter told him he must know me. I was a cateacher at Eicht when we were drill instructor. Witness replied that he remembered a gentleman of his profession—[laughter]—when he was young. Soutar proposed to go to the jail, and aljourned the place of treatment, and they went there. When there Soutar asked witness about his arrest, and witness said that in his examination he had been obliged to say to the Sheriff that he (Soutar) was the party who perpetrated the outrage. It appeared to witness that Soutar was not in a position to state in his name had been mentioned in connection with the matter. George Machray, a gamekeeper residing in Aberdeen, stated that he became acquainted with Soutar fourteen years ago. In March, 1868, he sometimes went to Breemar, and he thought the subject of the Dunecht outrage had been mentioned between them. Soutar said once or twice that he could tell where the body was. He never said where it actually was. He returned from Breemar in June, and met Soutar in Aberdeen, on July 14. They met in a public-house in Carmelite-street. Soutar invited witness there and asked him to go and tell Castle, a detective that he (Soutar) knew where the body was, and would let him know. Witness went to Castle, but did not find him in. This witness was the only one cross-examined for the defence, and in reply to the Dean of Faculty said that Soutar stated that he was threatened by the men with whom the body was. Sergeant Braxator of the Aberdeen Police Force, who spoke of several advertisements and documents, two declarations by the prisoner were read. In

he the first he admitted writing both letters signed "Nabob." He knew nothing of the body of the late Earl of Crawford, except that he discovered men concealing it when he was poaching. He was told by the men that if he breathed the syllable that they had buried a body, they would take his life, no matter in what part of the world he might be. His impression was that a man had been murdered. In the second, after being shown where the remains had been found, he declined to say whether they were those of the Earl of Crawford. The body which was shown him, he said, he thought was the one he saw in the wood. This closed the evidence, and the jury were addressed by counsel. The Solicitor-General said he thought the facts and circumstances disclosed all pertinent to the case, and that the prisoner was one of the perpetrators of the atrocious crime. It appeared perfectly plain to him that it was committed by some one acquainted with the circumstances of the entailment and burial, and that the prisoner was one of the persons who had the affections of the family, a ransom or reward. It had been proved that the prisoner was in the neighbourhood of Dunecott on a nocturnal visit, which had not been explained, two nights before the body was discovered, and that he had been conversed with was made. It was part of the scheme that the removal of the body should be found out, and it must have blighted the hopes of the perpetrators to see that the smell from the vault was misunderstood. The Dean of Exeter said he contended that there had been a refining of evidence such as was unparalleled in a case for the Crown, and that there was nothing to bring home the charge to the prisoner. He contended that the case had been left to the jury, and that the police had not been interfered with by amateur detectives and the Criminal Department in London, the perpetrators would have been found out long ere now. He was convinced that the Crown would not have been able to prove the case, and that one had not been pulling at their coat-tails. The court adjourned at six o'clock.

ARABI AND HIS HOUSEHOLD

Lady Gregory sends to the *Times* a long account, occupying more than two columns, in small print, of Arabi Pasha and his family. Lady Gregory warmly defends Arabi from the charges of cruelty and cowardice. She says—

‘As a matter of fact, I believe him to be exceedingly gentle and humane. An English official, one of the fairest of his class, said to me, “He has too much of the gentleman to be a brute in him to succeed.” If he would take lessons in brutality at 100fr. a week, he would have a much better chance of getting on.’ I do not understand Arabic, the only language spoken by Arabi, but I could not help feeling that if he were to be striking, and his words well chosen. His intimate knowledge of the Koran and all the literature of his religion, including our own Old Testament books, will account for this, just as a knowledge of the English Bible will tend to lend force and vigour to the language of one of our own great orators. He speaks very earnestly, looking you straight in the face with honest eyes. I have an entire belief in his truthfulness and sincerity of manner; partly because from every one, without exception, who had known him long or watched his career—some of them members of the Viceregal family—I heard on this point the same report.—He is incapable of speak-

The first noteworthy action of Arabi's of which Lady Gregory has heard was in the days of Said Pacha:

"Said devoted himself to his army, its drill and discipline. At one time he took it into his head to keep the East of Ramadan was injurious to the troops, and he issued an order that the fast was not to be observed. After a few days he was told that some of the soldiers were neglecting his orders, and he went out, and, walking along the ranks, asked each man, 'Do you fast?' 'Do you?' 'A man confessed with fear and trembling—many denied. At last a young soldier stepped forward and said very respectfully to the Commander, 'I have read in the Commandment of God given in the Koran, that we must fast. If I neglect the commands of my God, how shall I be faithful to those of an earthly ruler?' 'That is your answer!'"

"Arabi took him by the night! The next day he was not only sent back to his regiment, but with the increased rank of corporal."

"This is the man of whom we read, despite of his own avowedly the motive power of all his actions is cowardice."

The following is condensed from Lady Gregory's description of Arabi's domestic life:—

It was about the end of February that I was with Lady Anne Blunt, to see Arabi's wife. They had moved some little time before to a new house, large and dilapidated-looking and which Arabi was represented as having fitted up in a luxurious style—in fact, as the most expensive of its kind in the country. I remember that he had bought carpets to the amount of £120. I must confess that there were some pieces of new and not beautiful European carpets in the chief rooms, but I do not think if I had £20 for me to buy a new carpet, I could have bought a better bargain.

The sole furniture of the reception room of Arabki's wife consisted of small hard divans covered with brown linen and a tiny table with a crocheted antimacassar thrown over it. On the white-washed wall hung a picture of the photographer who had taken him in black woollen trousers, and one larger photograph of the Sacred Stone at Mecca. In the room where Arabki himself sat and received were a similar hard divan, two or three chairs, a table, and an inkstand covered with a crocheted antimacassar. The Arabki family, having heard an hour or two earlier of our intended visit, greeted us warmly, speaking in Arabic, which Lady Anne interpreted to me. She has a pleasant, intelligent expression; but having five children living out of fourteen that have been born to her, looked somewhat weary. She wore a long dress of green silk. "My husband hates this long train," she told me afterwards: "he would like to take a knife and cut it off, but I say I must have a fashionable dress to wear when I visit the Khedive." She wore a white hair, dressed in the common country fashion—a woollen petticoat and blue cotton jacket—came into the room and occupied herself with the children. Presently we found that she was Arabki's mother. She was a woman of great energy and energy, welcoming us and talking of her sons with much affection and pride. "I am only a fellah woman," she said, "but am the mother of Ahmed Arabki." She took me twice into another room to see an photograph, of a very handsome young man, and then sat in a staring colour. "A day or two before we left I went again to see his wife. She looked a little sadder, a little more anxious than when I had last seen her. She seemed troubled, poor woman, because the Khedive's wife, who used to be kind and generous to me, was not so. She said she was friends when your husband is such a bad man?" The old mother sat in the corner attending to the children and counting over her beads. I said to her, "Are you not proud now that you are a pacha?" "No," she said, "we were happy in our old days when we had him with us in all ways and feared nothing. Now he gets up at daybreak, and has only time to say his prayers before there are people waiting for him with petitions, and he has to attend to them. He has no time for his business, and often does not get back here until after midnight, and until he comes I cannot sleep, I cannot rest. I can do nothing but pray for him all the time. There are many who wish him evil, and they will try to destroy him. A few days ago he

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1882.

THE OPENING SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

The *Daily News* says :—Sir Stafford Northcote, to do him justice, did not throw much heart into his support of Lord Randolph Churchill. He was evidently forced into the position which he took up on Tuesday. His noble friend was not to be talked into quiescence, and was deter-

TURNING THE TABLES.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. — The Times understands that the following have been appointed to serve on the committee to enquire into the working of the Army Medical Department:—Lord Morley (chairman), Admiral Sir William Mends, Major-General Lawley, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir William M'Cormac, and the Assistant Director of Supplies and transports.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

occupied the Prime Minister's seat on the Treasury bench, the House of Commons should not, in my opinion, be asked to vote in favour of a bill which would strip the noble Lord of his rights and privileges. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said: "Mr. Speaker, I have to express my own satisfaction, and am sure the satisfaction of the House, in the noble Lord's return again in his place after what, I am afraid, has been a tedious and not a severe, illness. I have to thank the noble Lord for having kindly given me, a few hours since, notice of a Motion that he would move for the abolition of the office of the noble Lord, Sir, I will say in certain parts of it, might have been with perfect propriety as warmly cheered on this side of the House as in his own immediate neighbourhood (hear, hear). I am ready, were it called in question, to defend the noble Lord's deal, but that matter has no connection whatever with the subject that is now before us. The question touches the noble Lord, but not the noble Lord's deal. Whether the drafts of the year should or should not, is a matter of regular practice, be associated together in one and the same Appropriation Bill, and I will venture to say that there is no man who has often expressed more sympathy with the noble Lord's views on this matter, who has so often secured the House, with laying before them the essential importance of dealing with the financial affairs of the year as one man would under one comprehensive Bill, than the humble person who has now the honour of addressing you. I will not, therefore, dwell on this altogether, and dismiss from my memories, and clear from the matter now before us, these references to Dr. S. Lefevre, which have nothing whatever to do with the question—cheers)—but which are a constant reminder of the noble Lord's position, and to which I must say I have often written, with regret a very great indifference among gentlemen not sitting upon this side of

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH
—October, which began favourably for farmers, has not realized its promise. The good showers, drenching the land and flooding the fields, have been followed by a series of showers interrupted wheat sowing and autumn ploughing, and put agricultural arrangements out of gear altogether. Grass continues plentiful, as plentiful, in fact, as the spring. It is scanty. Root crops are dropping heavily. Crops which are already being taken up for storing. There are more complaints again of potato disease, and moreover it has become too wet for raising potato tops. Hop-growers who took advantage of the high prices have now reason to regret their rashness. The first prices were good, but they have improved since, and evidently, by letting late the farmers' hands, they are destined to attain a higher point still.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT DOC

THE RETURN OF THE 7

took place on Tuesday evening in the school of the Cavalry Barracks.

to pay them a higher com-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

LONDON GOSSIP.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, OCTOBER 25-26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES.

tion into two parts; though last year had recognised the necessity of doing so. He did not pretend that it would not be better so divided, but that to divide his Resolution would give double opportunities for big obstruction to it. After a Motion the Adjournment of the Debate had been defeated by a large majority, time was given to the aid of the Opposition, and adjourned the debate of itself at Five minutes to

THE FLOODS.

termination to move the previous question.
answer to the Premier's notice of a vote
thanks to the Egyptian army. It was too
temptuous to be really angry with the u
tunate hobby-rider.—*Globe*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

been arranged by the Coalowners' Association for a meeting to be held at Chester on Monday next, to take the demand of the men for an additional increase of 15 per cent. into consideration. The Flintshire proposition will probably be guided in their action by the decision of the Denbighshire colliery owners.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

the Press, in the published despatches of generals, as well as from private sources, most everything that happened throughout the course of the campaign. Probably you know more about what occurred to the rest of the Army than I or my comrades do, because we had to trust to England for a great deal of our news. You have read, among other things, that we had not only to withstand the bullets, shells, and shot of Arabi, but that we had to withstand also in the form of a famine and also the usual circumstances of war, namely, lack of food and medical comforts. I am not going to dilate upon these unpleasant

had spoken of the Household troops as if they were only fit to walk arm-in-arm with nurses, maids (laughter), and as too heavy to be of any use in foreign service, but he was proud to think that when they had the opportunity they had been able to prove that they could fight and stand privations as well as a company of troops in Her Majesty's service. (Cheers.)

The Chairman having proposed "The Health of the Colonel of the Regiment," Colonel Fred. Burnaby, commanding the Blues, replied; and, other toasts following, it was late before the company separated.

♦♦♦♦♦

ADAM'S PAPERS

ARABI'S PAPERS

THE HORRORS OF EGYPTIAN PRISONS.

M. Ninet, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connection with the Egyptian campaign as that of Arabi's adviser, has written a long letter to the *Times* describing the sufferings he has undergone at the hands of the native police since the outbreak of the war. He says:—"I am an old man of 60 years of age, and I have spent 42 of the years of my life in Egypt, I came out first under Mehem-

THE HORRORS OF EGYPTIAN
PRISONS.

was defeated, and is a prisoner. I have
to England to assist him with my evi-
and I am writing a history of the revolution
and the war, and I hope before long to
the justice of his cause appear. To-day,
ever, it is not of the war that I write to
but of the terrible prisons in which so
Egyptians are now lying. I have just e-

Mr. Warrington, in recognition of a deed of heroism, he having, at the great risk of his own life, jumped off a Thames sloop to the rescue of a person who had fallen board. It will be remembered that Mr. subsequently had the man conveyed on his own house and properly tended, though unfortunately, the attempt to restore him to his former health was unavailing.

The Times

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PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30—31, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMS

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28—29, 1882.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

The Times says it is clear that there is in France a set holding a creed of pure destruction, and resembling, so far as can be judged, the Russian nihilists rather than any set of revolutionaries with which we are acquainted. It is doing them too much honour to place them, as does the *Republique Française*, in the same category as the Fenians. The Fenians, wicked and wanton as were their acts of violence, had a distinct political end in view; the French nihilists, to judge from their own utterances, have none. Men of this stamp are dangerous, as a mania brandishing a dagger is dangerous; but by the nature of the case they are too few in number to imperil the existence of society, or even of the institutions in force for the time being. Nothing is required for their suppression except an energetic use of the powers of the police.

The Standard thinks it must be disappointing to the advocates of the advanced tenets of Republicanism that have during the last two years governed the legislation of France, to find that the appetite of the revolutionary monster has been whetted, rather than appeased, by the concessions made to its exacting temper. Mr. Grévy is probably as Conservative a statesman as France of late years has been willing to see exercising any control over its affairs; and M. Waddington, M. Léon Say, M. de Freycinet, and, finally, M. Ducloux cannot be described as subversive politicians. Yet concession to revolutionary aims has long been in the air; and men who would save society, if they had the ability or the courage, have allowed themselves to be dragged down the incline at the bottom of which is a seething gulf of climbing and envious passions.

The Daily News gives a caution against attaching too much importance to accounts that are given of supposed discoveries of anarchical associations in France. The very precision of some of the details given by certain alarmist Paris journals is in itself evidence against the accuracy of the information. If there are anarchical federations, pacts with death, which in Paris and the suburbs alone enrol exactly twelve hundred and twenty-nine members, we may be sure that the leaders of this organisation would take some pains to prevent the precise muster-roll from getting into the newspapers. Either they would exaggerate in order to diffuse terror or they would minimise in order to seem insignificant in the eyes of authority. But the fact still remains that all France, and indeed all Europe, believes in the existence of a more or less distinctly organised socialistic movement, and that every recent evidence tends to justify the belief. The jealousy with which labour regards capital is unquestionably one inspiration of all these recent socialistic upheavals. In part this springs from mere ignorance and impatience, but in part, too, it may serve to give a hint even to the most enlightened statesmanship. In this country we happily see but little of such movements, but even in this country it is possible that there is a sufficient amount of vague and floating sympathy with socialistic movements abroad to make it worth the while of statesmen to consider whether "Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents" should not become a practical part of their business.

The St. James's Gazette says:—The news from France is certainly serious. That a criminal trial should be stopped in the middle by the Public Prosecutor, on the ground that the jury had been so intimidated by the press that they could not be trusted to give an impartial verdict, is altogether without precedent. It implies that then and there at all events the Government were unable to protect those engaged in the administration of justice. This particular district of France is reduced to the state of the disturbed districts of Ireland. Such a step on the part of the Government is not a proper subject of criticism. It is better to say frankly that they have not at the moment the means of bringing to justice the authors of a dangerous conspiracy than to conceal their weakness and allow the offenders to escape. But it is none the less discreditable to the Government that they should be driven to make such an admission. It proves that the recent anarchical outbreaks have either taken the authorities of the Republic by surprise, or that their efforts to deal with them have been from some cause or other paralysed. The state of things at Lyons is in some respects even more alarming than that at Chalon-sur-Saône.

The Daily Telegraph accuses the French Government of having shown deplorable weakness in presence of the new social peril. It is obvious that the present French Administration lacks nerve all round. In foreign affairs there is the obvious explanation that Prince Bismarck still lives; but when confronted by the actual crimes of organised Socialists, it shows the same weakness without the same excuse.

The Spectator says:—A panic is setting in in Paris and Lyons which bodes no good to Geneva; as Switzerland, if threatened for harboring violent anarchists, would not be protected by Germany. As yet, the evidence is imperfect, and the stories are wild; but the existence of dreamers who think the road to a happier future lies through murder and destruction is, unhappily, too well proved. The discovery of dynamite seems to have unsettled dreamy brains all over the world, and to have intoxicated men already half-delirious with the passion of pity with a sense of unexpected power. They feel as if they wielded the lightning—the most dangerous of temptations for human beings.

The Saturday Review says:—It is not the disorders at Montceau and Lyons, or even the terrorism which has been brought to bear upon the witnesses and judges at the trial, that is most likely to injure the Republic in the estimation of the country. When the Republic meant the Republic of M. Thiers, the extravagances preached by the Extreme Left did

little or no harm. It is impossible to view them in this light any longer. The most careless politician can see that the extravagances of ten, or even five years ago have become the serious proposals of to-day. What confidence can a sober-minded Frenchman feel in the future when he hears M. Clémenceau spoken of as a politician who will certainly become Prime Minister some day, and then reads in each issue of the journal which bears M. Clémenceau's name on its front page an exceedingly able and ingenious defence of the accused Socialists by a writer who is himself, we believe, an ex-Communist of 1871?

The Tablet says:—Paris, inefficiently protected, as its Minister of Police acknowledges, is dreading impending strikes and a lock-out that may swell what is called "the army of crime" by tens of thousands of the disaffected and unemployed. A few mornings ago the police pulled down, in the Faubourg St. Antoine alone, one hundred and twenty red placards, headed "Executive Committee of the avengers of the people," and giving minute directions for the destruction of houses by explosives and by fire; and were found in the Faubourg du Temple and at Charonne and Belleville. The Government is beginning to find its hands burned by its own tools. Socialism, heated against the Church, is equally dangerous to those who use it.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Friday, a new writ was ordered for Edinburgh, in the room of Mr. James Cowan, resigned. Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, stated that Colonel Wilson had visited the prisons of Cairo constantly since the 7th of November, and he did not think that the prisoners had any reason to complain of their treatment. In reply to other questions, Sir Charles Dilke stated that her Majesty's Government had no concern whatever in the relations between the Government and the Sultan; that the Government had certainly not been consulted with regard to the appointment of Baker Pasha; and that no agreement had yet been come to as to the mode in which the money for indemnifying the sufferers from the earthquake in Alexandria for the loss of their property was to be raised; but the question was under consideration. Mr. Parnell gave notice of his intention to call attention to the administration of the Land Act and the Coercion Acts, and that he would ask for a day for the purpose.

Mr. Gladstone moved the following as a Select Committee on Privilege to consider the case of Mr. Gray:—Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Whitbread, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Baines, Sir Henry James, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Parnell, Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Dillwyn, and Mr. Healy. Sir Herbert Maxwell gave notice that on Monday he would move the addition of the names of Sir John Hay and a Scotch Liberal member. On the procedure, resolutions being taken up, the adjourned debate on Mr. Selator Booth's amendment, exempting Committee of Supply from the closure, was resumed by Sir Walter Bartlett, who, in a long and able speech, with their readiness to accept whatever their leaders presented to them, which he regarded as an omen of the manner in which the closure would be enforced. Sir William Harcourt argued that if there was to be a Committee of Supply, the closure must be the smallest minority by unscrupulous obstruction might bring the whole business of the State to a deadlock. Mr. W. H. Smith deprecated, in the interests of economy and sound finance, any alteration of the rules which, like this, would be a step towards the introduction of obstruction in Committee, that might be adequately dealt with by the subsequent rules. If the Estimates had been hardly discussed at all during the last two sessions, it was not the fault of obstruction, but because other measures were being introduced. Mr. Goschen thought that the opposition to this rule rested on a fallacy—that that would operate to stifle discussion. On the contrary, he anticipated that it would secure a more adequate and proportionate consideration of the Estimates. Whether it was likely that the Liberal party would ever be concerned in preventing a discussion of the Estimates, Sir S. Northcote retorted that this would depend very much on which side of the House the Liberal party happened to be sitting, referring to the fact that of this to the total eclipse under the present Administration of economists like Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Rylands, who had been so active under the previous regime.

Under the closure, he pointed out, Mr. Home Secretary could have carried on his business under other rules, he thought, gave ample scope against obstruction. Mr. Redmond, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Alderman Fowler, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan supported the amendment; while Mr. Dodson, Mr. Borsari, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Mr. Forbes spoke against it, and on a division it was negatived by 166 to 102. Mr. Chaplin's amendment substituting individual for general closure having been ruled out of order, an amendment by Mr. O'Donnell exempting from the closure debates on long and business of the House was negatived by 93 to 35; and in the short conversation which occurred Mr. Gladstone said there would be no objection as soon as the first resolution was passed to consider whether it should apply to the remaining resolutions. Mr. St. John next moved the amendment which Mr. Gladstone had intimated his intention of accepting, that the Speaker must be of opinion when he initiates the closure that the subject has been adequately discussed; and Lord George Hamilton proposed to amend this still further requiring that he should also be of opinion "that the debate is being prolonged for the purposes of obstruction," with the intention of still further amending it by striking out the words relating to the general sense of the House. The proposal of Lord George Hamilton was debated at some length. Sir William Harcourt said the Cabinet had carefully considered the point, and had decided not to put in the resolution any words importing motives. Mr. Gladstone, in offering opposition to the amendment, protested that the object of the resolution was not solely to check obstruction, which was otherwise provided for, but to put an end to prolonged and frivolous debate. He expressed, too, his firm conviction that the value of the resolution would be rarely or never enforced.

On the other side, Sir Richard Cross and Mr. E. Stanhope declared that the object of the resolution was to put down legitimate opposition and to silence the Tory minority. Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Stuart Wortley supported the amendment; and Sir Stafford Northcote drew the inference that, if the Government objected to mention obstruction in the resolution, they had some other object in view beyond putting down obstruction. Lord Hartington maintained that there were already sufficient guarantees in the resolution against interference with legitimate criticism, and that its object really was to promote freedom of discussion by securing to each subject its fair share of time. Mr. O'Donnell and Lord Folkestone spoke against a division by 177 to 97, Mr. Stagg's amendment was agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Gorst, that the sense of the House must not only be "evident" but "general," was negatived by 130 to 74; and the debate was then adjourned until Monday.

RETURN OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

RECEPTION IN DOVER AND LONDON.

At half-past three on Saturday afternoon Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover from the ordinary mail-boat, having declined the offer of a special steam-boat. Lady Wolseley and her daughters were at Dover to welcome him back to English soil, after a rough passage across the Channel, the wind having blown a gale for many hours. The sea was running very high. The Admiralty Pier was lined by a double file of men drafted from regiments stationed at Dover and from the volunteer corps. Torrents of rain and furious gusts of wind placed a stern interdict on any outdoor ceremony; and the general's address was presented at the Lord Warden Hotel. The following is a copy of the document:—

"To Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., late Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's army in Egypt.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient port and borough of Dover, offer you a hearty welcome on your safe return home in improved health. Although we have not as yet had the privilege of receiving any of the gallant soldiers and sailors who have fought their country's battles in Egypt under your command, we esteem it a high honour to be the first publicly to congratulate you on your having been again selected by her Majesty to undertake a task of such difficulty and responsibility, and in again having performed it in the late short, brilliant, and successful expedition. Our troops have fully maintained the glorious traditions of our army by their stoical endurance, intrepidity, and valour, and we trust that these might not have availed so rapidly without the foresight, the discrimination, tactics, and prompt action of the commander. The seizure of the Suez Canal, its adoption as the basis of operations, the night march, the capture of the fortress of Tel-el-Kheir, the rapid advance to, and the deliverance of, Cairo together with the comparatively small number of lives sacrificed, all these have demonstrated that the campaign was admirably planned, and that the general's command was most judiciously directed. Our beloved sovereign has intimated her intention to bestow on you another well-merited honour. We hope you may long live to enjoy it, and to render, if necessary, further service to your Queen and country. As we are all united in wishing you the good providence of Almighty God, the Giver of all victories, to whom be all the praise.—Given under our corporate seal at Dover, the 28th day of October, A.D., 1882.—J. L. BRADLEY, Mayor; WOLMISTON COCKER, Town Clerk."

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received with immense cheering, in reply said:—"Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Corporation, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The expressions on the address which has just been read are flattering, too flattering, to me. I am deeply indebted to you for the expression upon me, and I can assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, the manner in which I have been received here by you to-day I am very grateful for. I thank you with all my heart. It is a very pleasant surprise to me, and I am sure that your services are appreciated; but although the very warm welcome which is accorded to me to-day is most pleasing to my personal feelings, I hope the time will never come when I shall form of force of vanity, false pride, or self-satisfaction, for the moment the hour you have done me to-day, I thank you for the honour and for the compliment you have paid me. 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